No. 13502

PER. DIV.
OCT 10 1979
NYPL

STACK 3

Korea Today

5
1979

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung talking with Chollima workteam leader Chin Ung Won at the Kangson Steel Works, home of Chollima

Hero-Workshop Chief

KO/P/SC

Another receptacle of charge has been well molten

Chin Ung Won became an able economic management worker thanks to the deep trust and concern of the great leader.

Though busy with Party and state affairs, the great leader met him many times and warmly looked after him and reared him into a workshop chief and a Labour Hero of the Republic.

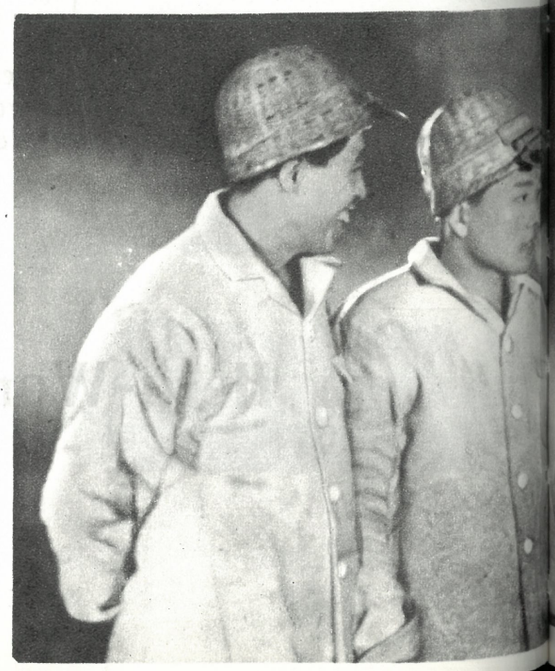
He has done his best to repay the fatherly leader's great love and solicitude.

When the great leader instructed to conduct the Chollima Workteam Movement in February 1959, Chin Ung Won, a workteam leader at the time, stood in the van of the movement.

Under the slogan "One for all, all for one!" he and his workteam members educated and remoulded laggards into activists, helping and leading each other forward, and smashed passivism, mystification of technique and departmentalism in the way of increased production and wrought fresh miracles in steel production. Thus his workteam was the first in our country to be honoured with the title of Chollima Workteam.

With an unflagging revolutionary spirit he is now energetically conducting the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement.

As the joint chief of many workshops he is taking the lead in boosting steel production by well organizing production as required by the Taean Work System.



Chin Ung Won and smelters discuss how to increase production

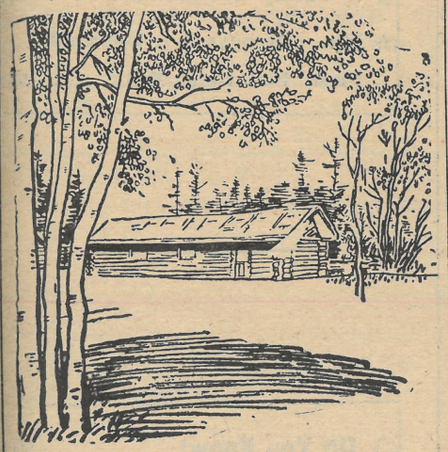
Chin Ung Won directing production

Chin Ung Won always pays deep attention to the study of his children

Chin Ung Won takes rest with smelters

Korea Today

No. 5 (272) 1979



MONTHLY JOURNAL

Published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House
Pyongyang, DPRK

CONTENTS

Equipment of the Whole Society with the Juche Idea and Three Revolutions 7

40th Anniversary of Victorious Musan Area Battle

Torch of Victory in the Musan Area 9

ROUND-TABLE TALK

Looking Back upon the Historic Days of Homeland Advance 11

REMINISCENCES

At News of Musan Area Battle 16

ON THE JUCHE IDEA (5)

The Requirements of the Juche Idea . . . 18

Revolutionary Youth Settle Down to Farming in Their Glorious Village 20

INTERVIEW

Powerful Independent Economy, Developing Foreign Trade 23

(NOTE OF INSPECTION)

Since Appearance of First Lathe 27

Haeju Cement Factory—A Strong Building-Material Base 30

Nampo Port 32

"Kilju Ironwares" 34

Magnesia Clinker Production with Bright Prospect 36

Factors of Victory 38

Immortal Classic—Revolutionary Drama "Mountain Shrine" 44

History of a Factory and Fatherly Concern . . 53

(TRAVEL NOTE)
Along the Thousand-ri East Coastline (1) . . . 57

Lasting Story about Korean University . . . 61

Second Seven-Year Plan and Transport . . . 64

A Doctress I Met by a Machine 66

(SERIAL)
Outline of Korean History (14) 68

(LEGEND)
Soeme and Pongson 72

Paekdusan Rhododendron 75

Koryo Bronze Brazier Newly Unearthed 76

(FOLKLORE OF KOREA)
Top Spinning 77

Korean Painting "Blacksmith's Shop" 78

Championing of Independence—Nature of Non-Alignment Movement 79

Africa Belongs to Africans 81

Salute the Sudan 82

African Countries Build National Industry . . 83

(SHORT STORY)
A Usual Morning 85

PHOTOGRAVURES

☆ Hero-Workshop Chief . . 1

☆ Immortal Classic—Revolutionary Drama "Mountain Shrine" 45

☆ A Family of Musicians . . 50

☆ The Pyongyang Combined Flour Processing Mill . . . 93

△ Do You Know? 91

△ News 92

FRONT COVER: A scene of the dance "Azaleas of the Fatherland" depicting the joy and emotion of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army men who marched into their fatherland which they had always longed to see, under the command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese armed struggle

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The monument to the victorious Musan area battle in May 1939, in which KPRA men wiped out Japanese imperialist army and police men and dealt a heavy political and military blow to the enemy

INSIDE BACK COVER: Rice transplanters are mass-produced

BACK COVER: The Pison waterfall of Mt. Myohyang-san

Equipment of the Whole Society with the Juche Idea and Three Revolutions

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are great ones to successfully carry out the cause of equipping the whole society with the Juche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"After the democratic and socialist revolutions win and the socialist system is established, the working-class state confronts it as a fundamental revolutionary task to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions." ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., pp. 9-10.)

Basing himself on a scientific analysis and review of the specific features of our revolution and the successes and experiences gained in the revolution and construction, the great leader gave a unique elucidation of the revolution to be carried out by the Party and state in socialist society.

He brilliantly applied the immortal Juche idea and defined the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as the main content of the revolution to be made by the Party and state after the establishment of the socialist system and the task of the continuous revolution until the working class completes its revolutionary cause.

He set out and perfectly systematized the thought and theory on the three revolutions for the first time in history, thus providing our people with a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon with which to solve correctly the question of the revolution after the establishment of the socialist system and complete the revolutionary cause without the slightest deviation or complication.

The line of the three revolutions is a great revolutionary banner to accomplish the cause of equipping the whole society with the Juche idea with flying colours.

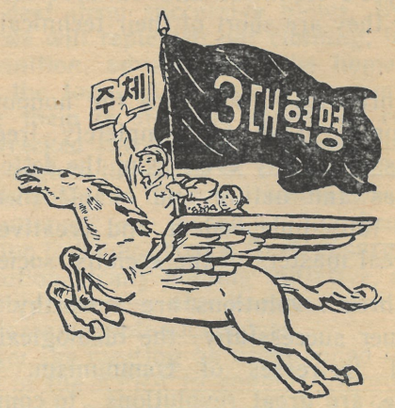
The three revolutions are great ones to eliminate the legacies of the old society once and for all and guarantee the working masses full independence by stepping up the work of remoulding people and remaking nature in an allround way.

The struggle to equip the whole society with the Juche idea is in essence a struggle to make the working masses fully independent.

For their independence the working people must first be freed from exploitation and oppression. This task is fulfilled by the socialist revolution.

With the establishment of the socialist system, the socio-political independence of the working masses is achieved, but there still remains the task of completely freeing them even from the fetters of old thinking and restrictions of nature.

For their complete independence, therefore, it is necessary to consolidate and develop the socialist system without letup and, at the same time, to step up the work of remoulding



people and remaking nature in an allround way.

The establishment of the socialist system eliminates the socio-economic conditions that engender the obsolete ideas, but the remnants of old ideas such as individualism, selfishness, feudalism and capitalism persist long in the minds of people and they constitute a chief obstacle to social and revolutionary progress.

If the working people are to perform their responsibility and role as true masters of socialist society, therefore, they should steadily remould themselves.

Also, even after the establishment of the socialist system, continued efforts must be made to do away with the economic-technical lag left by the old society and conquer nature. Especially, those countries which failed to carry out the industrial revolution and were long exploited and plundered by the imperialists as the source of their raw materials and their commodity market— former colonies and semi-colonies—are very backward technically and culturally. The establishment of the socialist system in these countries marks a historic turning-point in getting rid of economic and cultural lag. But they take much effort and time to carry out the three revolutions after the socialist revolution as they have no foundations of industry and their economic base is very weak, their working people's technical and cultural level is low and they are short of their technical personnel.

The three revolutions are the honourable revolutionary task to completely free all members of society even from the fetters of old ideas and nature and enable them to enjoy a fully independent and creative life as the real masters of the socialist society.

The three revolutions are a worthy work to conquer successfully the ideological and material fortresses of communism. They, therefore, are great revolutions to complete admirably the cause of equipping the whole society with the Juche idea.

The equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea is a struggle to remould nature, society and people as required by the Juche idea and occupy the two fortresses of communism. This task is fulfilled by the three revolutions.

The great leader's line of the three revolutions clarifies all principles and ways to capture the two fortresses.

Our people energetically promoted the three revolutions under the banner of the immortal Juche idea and gained brilliant victories and successes in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

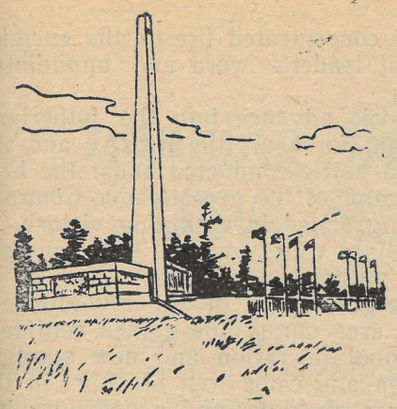
Since the country's liberation we had constantly carried on the ideological education of the working people to root up old ideas and arm them with advanced ideas and striven to do away with all sorts of lag in the economic and cultural domains and build a socialist economy and culture.

The great leader promptly saw the ripe requirements of the deepening and developing three revolutions and socialist construction and initiated the Three-Revolution Team Movement and the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and wisely guided them, thus bringing about a new radical turn in the three revolutions.

In the course of the movements, the struggle for the three revolutions became more organized and active and turned into a work of the masses themselves.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of the three revolutions is a revolutionary one which makes our history of socialist construction shine with epoch-making miracles and feats, and a militant banner leading our people to the bright future. Upholding the red banner of three revolutions, our people are now carrying on successfully the cause of equipping the whole society with the Juche idea.

Ryu Hon Dong



40th Anniversary of Victorious Musan Area Battle

Torch of Victory in the Musan Area

Our people are significantly greeting the 40th anniversary of the historic victory of the Musan area battle in the stirring circumstances in which all the working people are performing fresh labour feats every day, in a general onward movement to carry out the second-year tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's New Year Address for this year.

The advance into the homeland by the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the victory of the Musan area battle conducted under the brilliant command of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great military strategist and legendary hero, was a historic event of great significance in throwing a ray of hope for national liberation again on the fatherland under the banner of the immortal Juche idea and in bringing about a new upswing in the overall Korean revolution centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Spreading the armed struggle deep into the homeland was the Juche-oriented strategic policy followed by the great leader from the first day of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Along with the thrust into the Onsong area and the Pochonbo battle, the operation of the KPRA main force in the Musan area in May 1939 was a historic operation in the motherland to carry into effect his strategic policy.

Before the Musan area battle the Korean revolution faced a terrible ordeal.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors were busy with the war to invade the continent. They, clamouring about "completely wiping out" the KPRA, a threat of their "rear," staged large-scale "punitive" operations against the KPRA more frenziedly, while destroying the revolutionary organizations and rounding up revolutionaries. They also circulated false rumours about the KPRA in their foolish attempt to kill the anti-Japanese spirit of the people and their confidence in the victory of the revolution.

The prevailing situation urgently demanded the KPRA to move into the homeland and rouse the people to a new struggle by dealing telling blows to the enemy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically analyzed the obtaining situation and called a historic Peitatingtzu meeting to advance a wise policy to overcome the difficulties in the way of our revolution.

He said in this vein:

While the enemy forces are dog-tired from their winter operations and dispersed in their rest camps, our army should rally its forces and deal them successive blows. By doing this, we will replenish our clothing, food and ammunition, advance into the homeland to light the torch of liberation for our people, rouse them to struggle afresh by restoring the wrecked revolutionary organizations and raise higher the torch of national liberation.

This policy of the great leader was a most revolutionary one based on the firm Juche position to bring about a fresh upsurge in our revolution, firmly holding initiative, and resposnibly complete the Korean revolution by the Korean people themselves.

After the meeting he commanded the main force of the KPRA to conduct vigorous political and military activities in the areas

along the Amnok-gang River and overpower the enemy militarily. On May 18, 1939 he crossed the Amnok-gang River, breaking through the frontiers which the Japanese imperialists had boasted of as an "impregnable fortress."

At Pegaebong he convened a meeting of commanders and set forth a superb tactical policy to quickly move into the Musan area.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say:

While the enemy is wandering about the mountains we must march east 1,000 *ri* at a breath and strike where the enemy is weak. In other words, we must move a long way into the Musan area, deal a heavy blow to the Japanese imperialist army and police and raise higher the torch of the revolution. Then the large enemy troops who are tightening their encircling net in Sobaeksan, Pegaebong and Potaesan areas will grope about for us. Stunned at our gun report in the Musan area, the enemy will rush his military and police forces there, when we must expand the success of the eastern march.

Following the great leader's superb tactical policy the KPRA units marched boldly in fine array in broad daylight along the "Kapsan-Musan military road" and moved into the Musan area.

Near Kuksadang on the Taehongdan Plain, he sent the 7th regiment in the direction of Singaechok and advanced to the Sinsadong district in command of the 8th regiment and the guard company according to the operational plan, where he conducted political work among the people.

On the early morning of May 23, he ordered his men to lie in wait for the enemy troops on the Taehongdan Plain in anticipation of their pursuit.

The enemy force chasing the 7th regiment came into the ambush, when the KPRA men all at once concentrated fire on the enemies at the great leader's word and annihilated them.

The historic advance into the fatherland by the main force of the KPRA and the Musan area battle conducted under the brilliant command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung ended in a shining victory.

This brilliant victory was of enormous political and military importance.

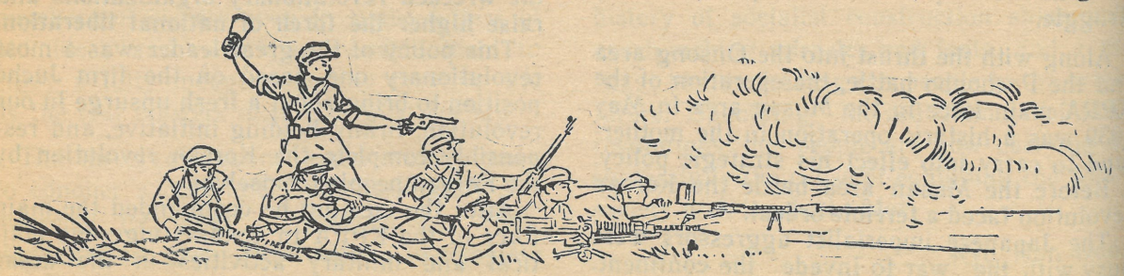
From the gun report of the revolution in the Musan area our people gained confidence in national liberation and new strength and courage and came out bravely in the anti-Japanese struggle, and a new upswing took place in the overall Korean revolution centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

By skilfully applying the Juche-based guerrilla tactics in the historic advance and battle the great leader exploded to pieces the "myth" about the "invincible Imperial Army," dealt an irretrievable heavy blow to the enemy, and made the KPRA win the brilliant victory.

This victorious battle showed the peoples of the colonies and dependencies a living example that if they fight against the aggressors, believing in their strength and taking arms in their hands, they will surely emerge victorious.

Greeting significantly the 40th anniversary of the historic victory of the Musan area battle we renew our firm determination to accelerate the nationwide victory of the revolution and complete admirably the glorious cause of Juche by more deeply studying and grasping the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and inheriting and developing them from generation to generation.

Kim Sang Sik



Looking Back upon the Historic Days of Homeland Advance

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victorious Musan area battle, the editorial board of our magazine had a round-table talk with Comrades Paek Hak Rim, Li Ul Sol and Li O Song, anti-Japanese fighters who participated in the battle.

Journalist: We are very grateful to you for meeting us despite the claims of a busy life. Greeting the anniversary, you, we think, are full of emotion as you all are participants in the Musan area battle fought under the command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

To begin with, please tell us about the ardent love of the Korean People's Revolutionary Armymen for the fatherland

"The More You Look at Korean Azaleas, the More Beautiful They Look!"

Paek Hak Rim: People often call their country "motherland." Robbed of our dear fatherland by the Japanese imperialist marauders, we lived in the alien land, shedding bitter tears. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung roused us to the sacred anti-Japanese war to liberate it.

Fatherland—that was the word which had been always near and dear to our hearts during the long years of the war, a succession of fierce battles and arduous marches, and made us an undying bird.

Journalist: So your joy and emotion knew no bounds when you were in the homeland through the strict enemy cordon to make the gun report of national liberation, we think.

Li Ul Sol: Yes, of course. We found no proper words to express them. The 100-odd days march from Mengchiang to Peitatingtzu near the Amnok-gang River is widely known to the world as "Arduous March."

After the march the main force of the KPRA under the command of the great leader crushed the enemies at Chiuchiatien, Shihwutaokou and Panchiehkou and came to the homeland across the Amnok-gang River.

We all cried to the top of our voice: "Korea, you lovely land of 3,000 *ri*! Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, has come to you. Your brave sons and daughters came to you with glittering bayonets to wipe out the enemy."

Li O Song: When embraced in the homeland, our joy was beyond description. Even larches growing on a cliff appeared wonderful to us, for they were part of the homeland, and

we only uttered exclamations.

We scooped up the soil of the fatherland to smell its fragrance and picked up pebbles from the bottom of the clean Amnok-gang River to keep them in our knapsacks.

The great leader, as if unable to control his emotion, ran his burning eyes on mountain ridges stretching into the far distance from the riverside and on the thickly wooded valleys.

Li Ul Sol: May is the height of spring in the northern region, and when we crossed the Amnok-gang River azalea was in full bloom on the mountain slope on the riverside.

KPRA women exclaimed with delight "Azalea! Azalea!" and broke a branch of an azalea and gave it to the great leader.

He smelt it and said to us in joy and excitement: "The more you look at Korean azaleas, the more beautiful they look!"

Paek Hak Rim: Some of us came to the homeland the second time, two years after the historic Pochonbo battle. But Comrade Li O Song was the first time. He was born and grew up in the foreign land.

Li O Song: Yes, it was. I lost my parents in my early years and lived in misery. I realized the deep meaning of the word "fatherland" and had a strong revolutionary spirit to liberate it after I became the great leader's soldier.

When I was in the homeland with the great leader, everything in the motherland—mountains, rivers, trees and others—seemed to welcome us.

Paek Hak Rim: Comrade O Song is now in the frosty years of life. But at that time he was the youngest of all who advanced into the homeland. You may remember that you shed tears in the great leader's arms like a child.

Li O Song: It was not only I who did so, I remember. All were moved to tears, holding him by the sleeves. I felt so strong a desire to live in the homeland forever that I even asked him if we would leave home again. Smiling at me, he said; "I think we will have to go back in order to return home once and for all."

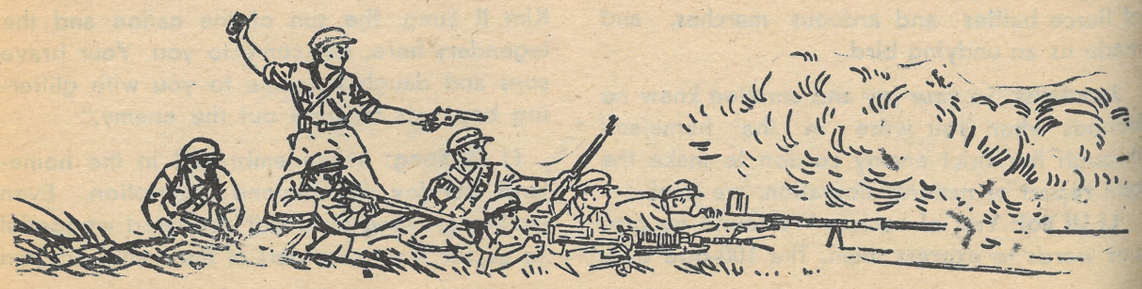
Paek Hak Rim: He said to us: In order to regain this land whose balmy spring and beautiful flowers we cannot enjoy, we must crush the Japanese imperialist marauders and liberate the fatherland at any cost.

Li Ul Sol: We all renewed our determination to carry out to the end his order and liberate the fatherland shackled by the enemy, come what may.

The next morning, at the Chongbong camp we barked trees and wrote on them slogans: "Korean youth, come out quickly and join actively in the anti-Japanese war!" and "All toiling masses, rise, unite and fight for freedom and liberation!"

Journalist: The slogans still remain as they were and strongly inspire our people.

Li Ul Sol: Looking at Lake Samjiyon and graceful mountains around it, the great leader said that we should build a rest home there after the victorious revolution. His plan came into reality in our country after liberation. In historic Samjiyon a fine rest home has been built as planned by him for the working people.



Tomorrow's Password—"Eastern March"

Journalist: Waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the form of guerrilla warfare, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung won every battle by applying unique tactics. Now let's hear the tactics he applied in the Musan area battle.

Li Ul Sol: Learned that the KPRA appeared in Korea, the Japs issued a general mobilization order and threw large forces equipped with modern weapons against us. The great leader put the enemy on the defensive by "one-step-makes-a-thousand-miles tactics," "dispersion and destruction," "allurement and ambush" and other brilliant tactics and made us win brilliant victories.

Li O Song: After crossing the Amnok-gang River, he let the unit, which gained Herculean strength from the fatherland, march in the easterly direction, where there was the Machonryong range linked with other steep mountain ranges running in different directions of the country. We thought we were going deep into the homeland to make the people rise in a revolt.

But he led the unit to Chongbong, Konchang and Pegaebong. And then he ordered the unit to march only 4 or 8 kilometres a day and stay under the very nose of the enemy. We thought he was going to use a magic tactics. Men came one after another and reported to him that the enemy noisily concentrated his large forces in the faraway Potaesan and Sobaeksan areas and was tightening his encircling net.

Journalist: It was quite natural. The enemy was extremely nervous....

Paek Hak Rim: Yes, of course. He used this weak point of the enemy. We KPRA men were good at mountain warfare. Needless to say, the enemy paid no attention to the Musan area east of Mt. Paekdu-san, the direction of our main blow, and bragged that we could never recross the Amnok-gang River.

Li Ul Sol: At the commanders' meeting held at Pegaebong the great leader said in this vein:

...Our plan is, like a wrestler giving fall to the opponent using belly-throw with inside or outside leg-bracket, to take advantage of the weak point of the enemy desperate for "mopping-up operations" and march east "a thousand *ri* in a breath."

In this meaning our password of tomorrow should be "eastern march."

Seeing through the moves of the enemy, at the meeting he ordered us to march in broad daylight along the "Kapsan-Musan military road" built by the enemy to the Musan area.

Journalist: It was, as we know, a road built for border guard with a supplementary budgetary expenditure whose approval the "Governor-General of Korea" gained from the "Emperor" after the Japanese imperialist aggressors suffered terrible blows in the Pochonbo battle from the KPRA. Because the opening ceremony had been planned, the road had been so strictly guarded by the Japanese army and police that even flying birds were said to be frozen with fright to fall.

Li O Song: The enemy had built the road to "crush" us. But we marched in broad

daylight along it to wipe out him. It had been kept clean for inspection.

We marched in fine array along the 40 kilometre-long road and hard hit the enemy forces in the Musan area. So we were the inspector of the road.

(All laugh.)

Paek Hak Rim: This is the well-known "one-step-makes-a-thousand-miles tactics," which put the "invincible Imperial Army" out of its wits.

Li Ul Sol: Another wonderful one was the decoy and ambush used in the Taehongdan Plain of the Musan area.

When we KPRA men were conducting political work among people after we wiped out the enemy forces at one stroke in Sinsadong and Singaechok the panic-stricken enemy fell on us from all sides.

The great leader anticipated the pursuit of the enemy and ordered a unit which had already arrived at Taehongdan, the rallying point, and a unit under his direct command to wait for the enemy at a favourable place.

On May 23, a fierce yet glorious battle was fought on the Taehongdan Plain. What time was it when hundreds of Japanese border guards and policemen equipped with heavy weapons came into our ambush?

Paek Hak Rim: It was about 8, when the sun was up. They were wicked and cunning. They discovered a unit of the KPRA which was coming to the rendezvous from Singaechok, and were stealing after it, seeking a chance to attack.

Seeing through their attempt, he ordered the unit to go past the ambush quickly and then commanded his men to wait for the chasing enemies to come into the ambush and rain bullets on them with light machine guns and rifles all at once.

Li O Song: The unit which had passed the ambush joined the unit waiting for the enemy there in the attack.

By the great leader's brilliant guerrilla tactics, most of the enemy forces were destroyed in a moment and the marshy Taehongdan Plain overgrown with shrubs was strewn with enemy dead bodies.

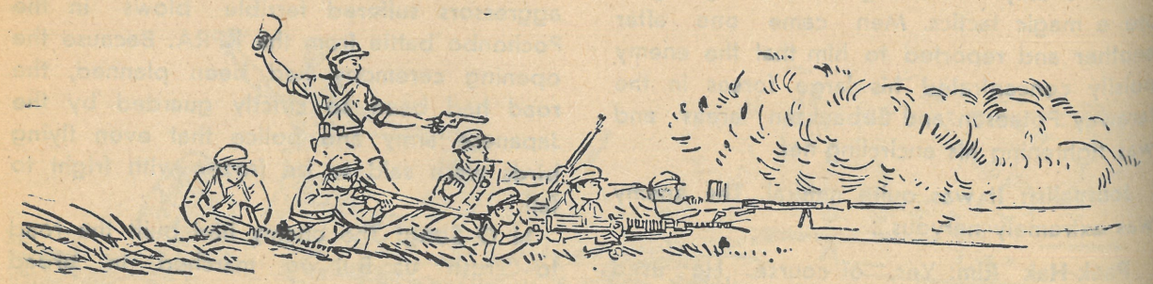
Li Ul Sol: That day we wiped out enemy forces coming from all sides by a strong pincer attack. Our attack was so strong that enemy survivals escaping in the direction of Yugok cut a sorry figure by fighting with their own garrison which was rushing to their rescue....

Li O Song: That day over 300 enemies were killed or wounded.

The news of the victorious battle in the Taehongdan Plain spread swiftly to every nook and corner of the country and the press widely reported it.

"Hundreds of Japs were finished in Musan" and "The Japanese imperialist aggressors are powerless before General Kim Il Sung born with the spirit of Mt. Paekdu-san, though they are strong."

When our people were full of joy, telling these stories, the Japanese imperialist aggressors were trembling with fear, despairing of their future.



Dear Fatherland, Wait for Us!

Journalist: You said that you carried on political work among the people after putting the wide area of Sinsadong and Singaechok under your complete control. Please tell us about it.

Li O Song: Sinsadong (new Sadong) is called so as it newly appeared near Sadong.

Li Ul Sol: Scores of years have passed since then. But Sinsadong and the faces of its people are still vivid in my memory. Most of them, as is clear from the name of the place, were taken there for forced labour service or emigrated there for residence. Some participants in the anti-Japanese movement came there to seek refuge.

They were felling trees or tilling mountainside plots, suffering the harsh oppression and exploitation of the Japanese imperialists and their henchmen.

Our advance into the Musan area carried boundless joy into their hearts. The glad news of General Kim Il Sung's appearance instantly spread far and wide.

Workers and mountainside plot tillers and even old men, women and children, who had hid out at the rifle shot came back and vyingly gathered to the house where the great leader was staying.

Paek Hak Rim: The great leader went with orderlies and some of his men to lumberjacks' quarters and acquainted himself with their living conditions.

Dark and worn faces, wrinkled foreheads and grey hair caused by the bankruptcy and breakup of families, and bony figures in worn and patched hemp clothes which bespoke hard working conditions—all these moved the great leader to tears.

He put a child on his lap and smoothed down his lean shoulders and soft hair.

Li O Song: That day the great leader consoled the Sinsadong people and explained in easy terms that they slaved but went hungry in rags because of the Japanese imperialists. And he said that if workers and farmers and all other Korean people united and fought they could liberate their country and build a new society by themselves.

Li Ul Sol: Indeed, his words gave them new strength and courage.

Then Comrade Hak Rim and other orderlies jumped for joy.

Workers vyingly volunteered to join the KPRA.

Paek Hak Rim: The great leader told them that rallying the people for the anti-Japanese struggle was as much important for the revolution as fighting the enemy with arms in hand. We only felt sorry for them.

(All laugh.)

Paek Hak Rim: He told them to have their organization and keep in touch with the KPRA and taught them in detail how to fight in future.

Li O Song: The days of our military and political activities in the Musan area were days of emotion and excitement for us KPRA men and people.

Poor as they were, people did everything they could for us. They readily offered us pre-

cious things they had kept for honoured guests, and KPRA and village women prepared supper together. We promised them to have a grand feast when we met again after liberation.

Li Ul Sol: After we won a brilliant victory in the Taehongdan battle and attained our aim of thrust into the homeland, the great leader withdrew the unit to Changshanling on the other side of the Tuman-gang River. Over 200 people crossed the river with us, carrying things.

The scene was really moving when we parted with them at Changshanling. The people were loath to part with us and wanted to give us their clothes and shoes.

Li O Song: So did we. It was a scene which we could not see without tears.

Paek Hak Rim: KPRA men and people renewed their firm determination to liberate our homeland at any cost by themselves, believing in and following only the great leader in any adversity and uniting as one man around him.

Li Ul Sol: Indeed, time seemed to have stopped going and the forests to fear to rustle at that moment.

Dear fellow countrymen, we will without fail come back with the General, with a new spring of national liberation. Fatherland, wait for us!

Pledging ourselves like this, we reluctantly left Changshanling.

As we pledged to the people, we defeated the Japanese imperialists and returned home.

Journalist: As the great leader has brought the new spring of national liberation to the fatherland with the bright rays of Juche and established in this land a new system where the people can enjoy an independent and happy life to their hearts' content, you can say you have arranged a grand "liberation feast," can't you?

(All laugh.)

Journalist: Thank you for your good words.

At News of Musan Area Battle

KUBO TAKESHI
(Former Telegraphist at the Chongjin Post Office)

In a man's life there is some event that is known by chance but is remembered for all his life.

What I've in mind is the event related to the battle in the Musan area that took place some decades ago in Korea.

In early 1939, I was sent to work at the Chongjin Post Office as a telegraphist. From the start I was busy but in the evenings I would find time and call up my old school fellow at the Musan Post Office to exchange the tidings to each other. We talked in Morse that meant taking much time.

One day some meaningful talk was on the electric wave between us.

"How are things at Musan?"

"Guerrillas appeared here."

"Guerrillas?! General Kim Il Sung's unit?"

"Yes."

"What, then?"

"They attacked the police and conducted political propaganda among the inhabitants."

"How many guerrillas?"

"I don't know but they were a large unit. A battle took place at Taehongdan, and many casualties upon Japanese army and police."

"The date?"

"A few days before."

I could not help being astonished and frightened at the news, for although I had heard in Japan about the anti-Japanese guerrillas under General Kim Il Sung, I did not imagine things would happen under the very nose—that the Japanese military and police were beaten by the gallant guerrillas.

At that time in Seoul, *Kyongsong Ilbo,* organ of the "Korean Government General," was published, but it carried little about the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people, let alone the battle in the Musan area.

To know more about it, I called up my fellow once again the following night in Morse. And I came to know the fact that the anti-Japanese guerrilla units that advanced to Musan were under General Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero, and that he had been guiding the armed struggle against Japanese colonial rule for nearly ten years.

That night I could not fall asleep at my lodging.

"General Kim Il Sung is a great man. He advanced into his homeland, leading armed units through a strict cordon of harsh repressive rule. How great must have been the excitement of the Koreans who heard his loud gunshot!

His decisive and passionate appeal that Korea must be independent will rouse the entire Korean people in the anti-Japanese resistance war and Korea will be restored before long."

Thinking of this, I was gripped by admiration for him.

Later on I had a chance of talking with a telephone girl named Pak. I hoped to get more knowledge about General Kim Il Sung from a Korean. So I asked her to tell me about him as far as she could know. At that moment she was startled, looked at me and quietly said, gazing around.

"General Kim Il Sung is fighting in Mt. Paekdu-san for independence of our country. Sooner or later, he will advance into Korea with ten million men. They say he has the art of shortening distance....

But mind you! You will be punished by the police, if you carelessly utter a word about him, although you are a Japanese."

Her simple and hearty words made me feel that the immortal heroic epic of General Kim Il Sung was engraved in the hearts of the Korean people and the whole nation was living with firm conviction of independence, looking up to him.

A long time has passed since then.

Some days ago, I was chanced to read some reminiscences of the anti-Japanese partisans—"By Marching into the Homeland Again" and "By Crossing the River Amnokgang Again." My emotion was indescribable, for they were about the battle in the Musan area in May 1939. Every line left great impression on me who is familiar with Korea of the time.

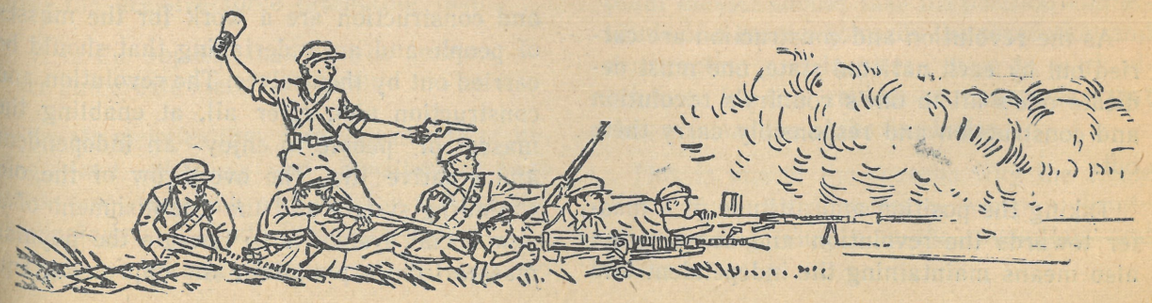
In those days, the Japanese colonialist rulers extended their military bases as far as Ryongsan (Seoul) in the south and Rajin in the north and formed a very strict "guard system" to suppress the dynamic activities of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army. The "Kapsan-Musan military road" was of strategic importance, linking Kapsan with Musan at the frontier. The Japanese military and police could hardly imagine the guerrillas dare to march on this road in broad daylight. For they were far from knowing the "one-step-makes-a-thousand-miles" tactics of General Kim Il Sung.

There is no instance of such strategy and tactics as his, original and outstanding, in all records of military history in the world.

Enraged at their defeat, the Japanese imperialists threatened to "mop up" the whole guerrillas. But they found themselves at length in complete frustration before the heroic guerrillas.

President Kim Il Sung is really a great man—the Korean people's respected and beloved leader enjoying the profound admiration of the people of the world. The Korean people under his guidance are immensely happy.

In conclusion, I sincerely wish the great President Kim Il Sung a long life and good health.



On the Juche Idea (5)

The Requirements of the Juche Idea

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's Juche idea demands that all the working people assume the position and attitude of a master in revolution and construction." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Korean ed., Vol. VI, p. 422.)

To succeed in the revolution and construction, one must understand the laws of the revolution and its strategy and tactics and at the same time, take a right position and attitude towards the revolution.

The Juche idea asks the masses of people to assume the position and attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction. This is an absolute must for them to discharge their responsibility and mission in the revolution and construction. Taking the position and attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction means that one devotes oneself to the revolution and construction and responsibly carries them out to the end.

As the revolution and construction are carried out by each national state, one must dedicate one's all to one's country's revolution and construction and responsibly carry them out.

Taking the position and attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction also means maintaining the independent and creative stands. These stands are that of settling one's problem on one's responsibility without a spirit of dependence on others by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and that of solving the problems posed by the revolution and construction to suit the realities of one's own country. Such position and attitude are fundamentally opposed to flunkeyism, dogmatism, formalism and irresponsibility.

They are the most revolutionary and working-class position and attitude which make one carry out the revolution and construction with responsibility, loyalty, devotion and creativeness.

Why, then, should the popular masses assume the position and attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction?

It is because the masses of people are the masters of the revolution and construction and they are also the driving force of the revolution and construction. The revolution and construction are a work for the masses of people and an undertaking that should be carried out by themselves. The revolution and construction aim, after all, at enabling the masses of people to enjoy an independent and creative life. The overthrow of the old exploiting system and the establishment of a new social system is to liberate the popular masses from exploitation and oppression and make them live freely. Their struggle to build a new society, socialism, aims, after all, to lead an independent and creative life as masters of nature and society freed from all kinds of subjugation. The revolution and construction are not for any special persons. They are carried out by the masses of people for their freedom, liberation and welfare.

The masses of people directly carry out the revolution and construction.

Anyone else does not and cannot carry out the revolution and construction for the popular masses.

Only through their own struggle can the popular masses crush the aggressors and oppressors, win freedom and liberation and build a new bountiful and cultured life. They are masters of the revolution and construction and they therefore should have the position and attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction.

The master of the revolution and construction in each country is its people.

It is because revolution can be neither exported nor imported, nor can foreigners make it in one's stead.

Each people, therefore, should take the attitude of a master towards the revolution in their country and responsibly solve all problems arising from the revolution and construction in conformity with their interests and their country's specific conditions and by their own efforts.

The masses of people are not only the masters of the revolution and construction but also the decisive force promoting them.

It is the popular masses who conquer nature and create material wealth.

In all societies they make all means of living—food, clothing and housing—through their creative labour and develop science and technology and create literature and art.

They are not only creators of all things on earth but also the main force transforming society.

It is their strength and their active struggle that overthrow the old society and build a new one.

A socialist society can be built successfully only through their creative labour and struggle.

The socialist society is a society where their revolutionary zeal and creative activeness are brought into full play.

In such society the working people are masters of power and means of production. All people help each other and work unitedly in a comradely way with a common goal for society and collective and for themselves. And the material riches of society are fully used for their welfare.

Their revolutionary zeal and creative activity are displayed only when they assume the position and attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction.

When the masses of people are conscious that they are the masters of the revolution and rise in a struggle to shape their destiny they can display inexhaustible wisdom and creativity and advance the revolution and construction at an extremely high tempo.

If one is to mightily push forward the revolution and construction, one must make the masses of people, their motive force, assume the attitude of a master towards the revolution.

As you have seen above, the immortal Juche idea clears up the truth that the popular masses should take the position and attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction and inspires them to work vigorously for the revolution, conscious that they are masters of the revolution.

This is one of the reasons why the Juche idea serves as a powerful weapon firmly guaranteeing victory in the revolution and construction.

Revolutionary Youth Settle Down to Farming in Their Glorious Village

Early this year there was a happy event at the Unha Cooperative Farm in Yangdok County, South Pyongan Province.

Youth sub-workteam members of the farm did farming well after they collectively took up jobs at their farm with their graduation at the senior middle school and sent a letter to the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung. He highly praised them for their intense loyalty and beautiful deeds and sent them a reply letter and precious gifts.

In his reply letter the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is a great pride of our Party and a very good thing for the future of our revolution that we have a new revolutionary generation boundlessly faithful to our Party, fatherland and people as you."

It is not long since the cooperative farmers of the new generation at Unha-ri, who had such great glory and happiness to be handed down forever, started to work at the farm. But their beautiful deed shows the lofty feature of our youth who find the worth and joy of their life in translating into reality the far-reaching plan of the fatherly leader in our socialist land and, for this, it deserves praise.

With Great Hope and Ambition

Unha-ri in Yangdok County is a glorious place associated with the immortal revolutionary exploits of the great leader.

In September 1947, two years after the liberation of the country, he, concerned for the life of the people in the mountain areas, called at Kujigol, an inmost recess in the remote mountain village of Unha-ri in Yangdok County, on his way back from his on-the-spot guidance tour of the east coastal areas.

After walking along a rugged mountain path, he reached a log cabin where he met an old man named Li. Spending a night there, he asked the old man in detail about the living conditions of the peasants there. The old man said that they were not well off because of the mountainous nature of the land. The fatherly leader kindly told him that they could live well if they made good use of mountains.

Honoured with visit of the fatherly leader who had brought light and strength to the lonely villagers in the remote mountains, the old man took out a little notebook and said with deep emotion that he would record his happiness and leave it for his posterity. The fatherly leader, with his grandson on his lap, said: Old man, I suggest that you write down there "Reap golden ears from all the mountains" instead, and leave that to posterity.

He passed the night at the old man's. Early next morning he climbed a hill, his feet brushing dewy grass, and picked out sites for a stock farm and a pasture and a site for a school in a sunny spot at the foot of a mountain for children not to go a long way to attend school.

Thirty years after then, in August 1977, 27 pupils were completing the senior middle school in this glorious village. Their hope and ambition were great.

Chang Ok Ran, whose father was a school teacher, wished to enter a teachers' college to become a teacher and Kim Son Ok, who had a turn for music, desired to go to an art school.

With their graduation close at hand, they were serious in leaving Unha-ri and thought again of their future.

They knew well that they were a new generation who had been born and grown up in the glorious place honoured with the visit of the fatherly leader.

They remembered well especially the moving story of the vice-chairman of the cooperative farm management board.

The vice-chairman is the very grandson of the old Li who was on the lap of the great leader 30 years ago.

One day he said to the youngsters of Unha-ri:

"The great leader said my grandfather should write to him when we use well mountains and live as well as people in the plain areas and then he would visit our village again. In the past 30 years ours has turned into a golden mountain, a paradise. Yet we still fail to write to him. Not a single moment does the thought leave our minds of inviting the respected and beloved leader to our village now changed beyond recognition. Though, we cannot do it because it seems to us that we have not fully acted up to his lofty intention."

That night Chang Ok Ran could not sleep at all.

She asked herself if she should leave the historic village where she had been born and grown up, even before they made a report of loyalty to him.

That night she firmly resolved to take up her job at Unha-ri, her native place, and make it prosper forever.

All her classmates thought alike.

Their teacher Min Myong Ok was gladdest of it.

She had thought of devoting herself to the worthy work to carry into effect the far-reaching plan of the fatherly leader at Unha-ri, educating them for seven years under her charge.

The teacher and pupils began to put into practice their determination.

Youth sub-workteam members are realizing their hopes through fruitful labour

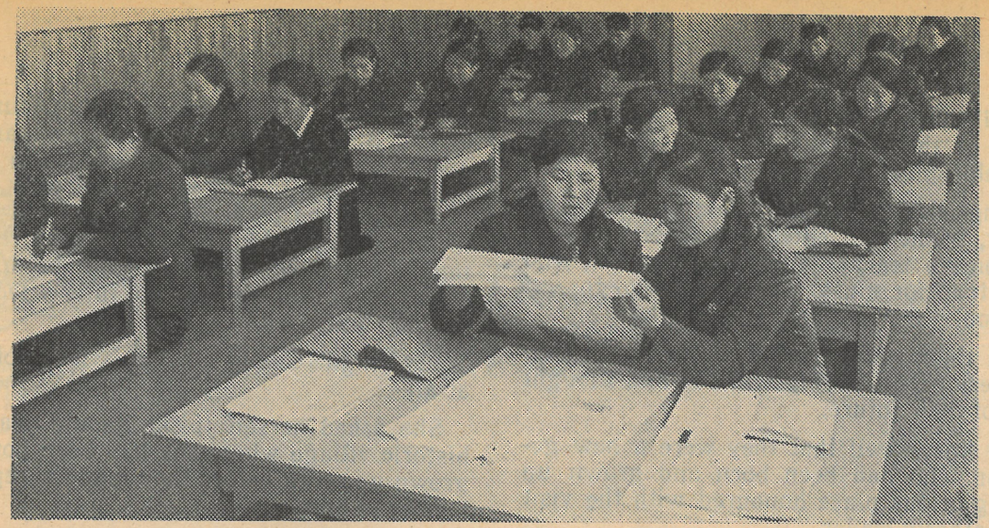
A Letter after 31 Years

Twenty-seven youngsters who became new masters of the farm with a great hope and determination organized themselves into a youth sub-workteam in November that year, and their teacher Min Myong Ok became their sub-workteam leader.

They were the youngest of cooperative farmers and were inexperienced in farming.

But they, educated by the Party under the tender care of the fatherly leader, made up their mind to join their efforts and take the lead in all work.

So their work and life were revolutionary from the be-



Study is a part of their life

ginning. They strictly followed the teaching of the great leader and the Juche farming methods in their day-to-day life and work.

They worked their hardest to reap a bumper harvest and give joy to the respected and beloved leader. They prepared over 600 tons of humus soil in a short time and rid non-paddy fields of more than 500 cubic metres of stone.

They protected maize crops and fields from severe drought, violent storms with sweats of their brows or their hearts. In the course, they produced many beautiful stories.

They harvested 7.2 tons of maize per hectare from the fields which had yielded less than 1 ton before. This is enough to show how hard they worked.

Their joy over the good result of their first-year farming knew no bounds. They were full of thought.

Unha-ri became a village good to live in under the loving care of the great leader.

The radical change in the remotest village in more than 30 years brought to their minds the words of the great leader—to write to him when they live well by making good use of the mountains.

They decided to make a report of loyalty to the great leader and contribute the earnings of their first-year farming to the country. And they told this to their sub-workteam leader Min Myong Ok. She was also one with them on that. Villagers all welcomed it.

This is how they wrote a letter to the respected and beloved leader.

It read:

"To our respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Our respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung whom we always long to see, we are 27 youth sub-workteam members who studied at the Unha Senior Middle School in Yangdok County under your warm care and took up jobs collectively at the Unha Cooperative Farm with our graduation, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of your visit to our village.

We received a large remuneration for the first-year farming we did with an intense loyalty to you and can not sleep tonight and are writing this letter by bright light to express our heartfelt gratitude to you.

...

Our respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung, always near and dear to our hearts, it is our earnest desire to send our income from the first-year farming to you. Our earnings are not so big and the country's economic situation is not difficult. Though, we registered all of them in a savings passbook of loyalty to express our sincerity...."

They received a reply letter and precious gifts from the fatherly leader and are now working hard with all loyalty to repay his great grace to be handed down from generation to generation.

Indeed, these young people growing into true masters of land under the loving care of the great leader are the sunflowers of loyalty always turning towards the sun and the dependable reserve of our revolution.

These reliable revolutionary young people will mightily promote our revolution and make our fatherland prosper forever.

Li Yong Sik

Powerful Independent Economy, Developing Foreign Trade

Recently our magazine's journalist had an interview with the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade on our foreign trade rapidly developing on the basis of our powerful independent national economy.

Follows their interview:

Journalist: In these years our foreign trade has constantly expanded as our national economy has rapidly developed. Would you kindly tell me about the development of our foreign trade in recent years?

Vice-Minister: Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we have successfully carried out the Six-Year Plan and splendidly fulfilled the first-year tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

As the national economy develops rapidly, our foreign trade expands every year according to plans. In 1965 the total amount of foreign trade increased seven times as compared with 1953 and in 1977 more than 13 times. The total amount of export grew nearly 10 times between 1965 and 1977.

Journalist: Our foreign trade steadily develops at a high speed at a time when a number of countries suffer from the shortage of raw materials and fuel. It is, I think, because our foreign trade is based on a powerful independent national economy.

Vice-Minister: You're right.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Developing foreign trade is of importance in boosting production through an effective utilization of the existing production capacities, in consolidating the independent national economy and promoting the friendly and cooperative relations with many countries of the world."

An independent national economy, many-sided and equipped with up-to-date techniques, makes it possible to ensure both the quantitative growth of all products and their highest quality, constantly expand the assortment of goods demanded by foreign markets and eliminate one-sidedness in the items of export goods.

Only trade based on an independent national economy renders it possible to conduct the exchange of goods properly with other countries.

Whether a country properly carries on the exchange of commodities with other countries or not depends largely on whether it has a capacity to produce export goods and has fine exportable goods or not.

Only when a country has such a capacity and such fine goods can it get goods it needs through exchange with other countries.

Today we have built a powerful independent national economy managed by our own cadres with our own resources and techniques and many-sided and equipped with modern techniques by thoroughly embodying the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in economic construction.

With it we produce more and more fine goods which can meet domestic needs and be exported to foreign markets, continuously developing the productive forces.

I dare say this is the main factor in the steady and rapid expansion of our foreign trade.

Journalist: Then you mean a radical change in items of export goods, don't you?

Vice-Minister: Certainly. Today the export of heavy industrial goods including machines and equipment, metal and chemical goods and building materials accounts for above 80 per cent of the total amount of our export and that of machines and equipment increased 20 times during the period from 1956 to 1977.

Now all our export goods are in great demand on foreign markets and we can obtain foreign currency needed to import what we need only from our export.

Journalist: Our foreign trade, I think, greatly helps us strengthen our independent national economy and promote the friendly relations with other countries.

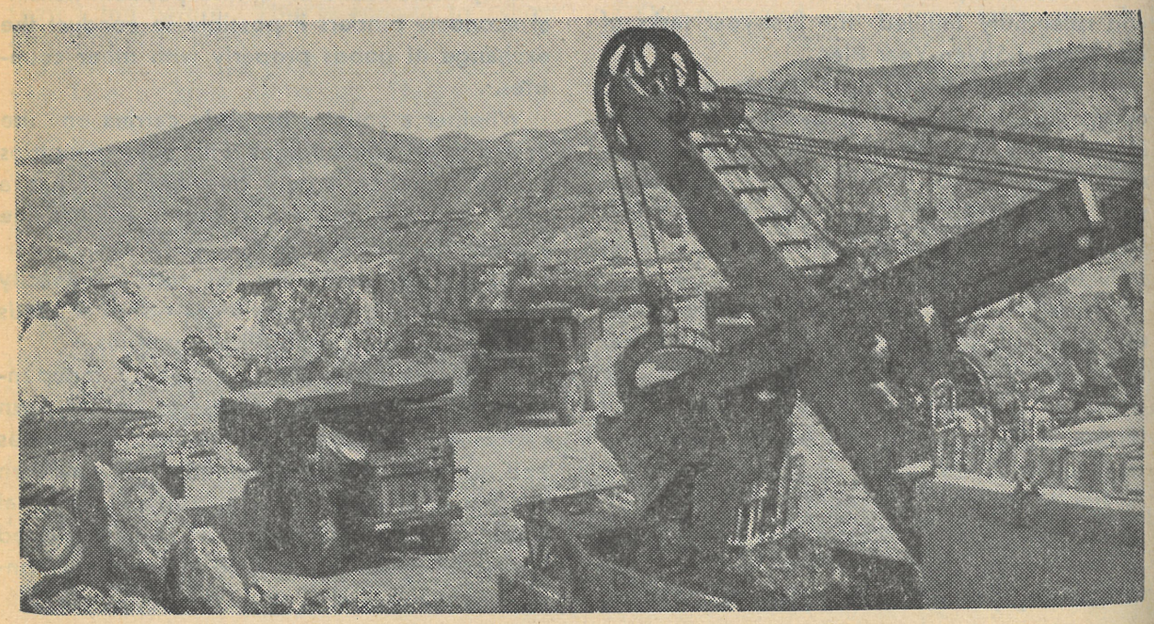
Vice-Minister: Of course. As you know, the line of building an independent national economy asks for paying primary attention to meeting domestic demands with our products by mobilizing and using our strength and resources to the maximum under the banner of self-reliance.

But it does not mean to produce everything we need by ourselves, keeping our door close, and we cannot do so.

Countries have different natural and economic conditions and the levels of their productive forces and science and technique are different at a given stage. So the variety and quantity of their goods are different.

The principle of our foreign trade has been to obtain foreign money from the export of goods which are enough and to spare or can be mass-produced in our country and import goods which we cannot produce or are in short supply and thus strengthen our independent national economy. We, for instance, secure machines and equipment which are in small need or short supply and we cannot produce through foreign trade to further perfect the structure of the economy and constantly increase production by importing in good time raw materials and fuel which we are short of or lack. And our foreign trade increases state accumulation and facilitates socialist extended reproduction.

An opencut of the Musan Mine



We actively promote foreign trade and expand economic exchange with other countries and thus develop friendly and cooperative relations with them.

Journalist: Our country is expanding and promoting trade relations with many countries with different social systems on the principle of independence. There are principles in this respect, I think.

Vice-Minister: Yes, of course.

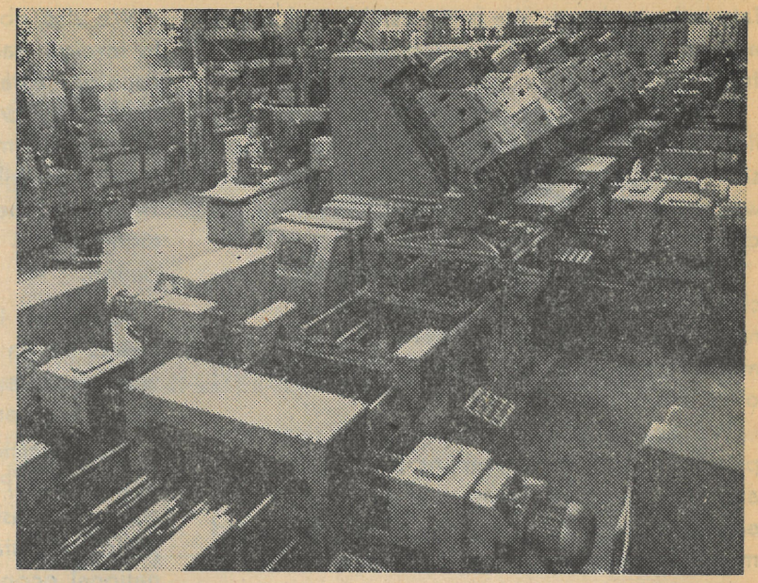
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"On the principles of equality, mutual benefit and reciprocal accommodation, we should continue to develop trade with the socialist countries and, at the same time, extensively promote trade with the nations of the third world, non-aligned states and many other countries of the world."

We are continuously promoting trade relations with the socialist countries, the third world countries and capitalist countries.

Now our country has economic and trade relations with over 100 countries.

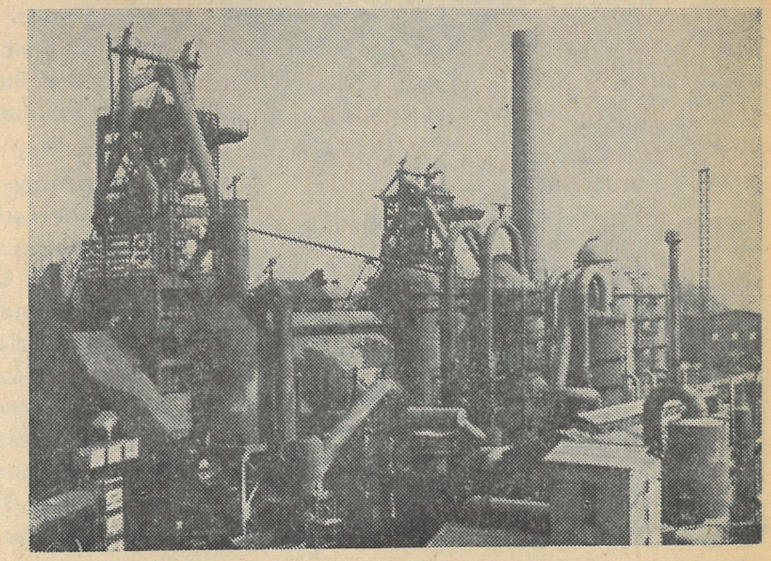
First, we hold fast to the principle of independence in foreign trade.



The inside of the modernly-equipped Kumsong Tractor Plant

Ours is an era of independence. Many nations on earth want to live independently. To do so they should firmly maintain independence in the economic relations among them. Independent foreign trade contributes to the revolution and construction and dependent economic relations vio-

Part of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex



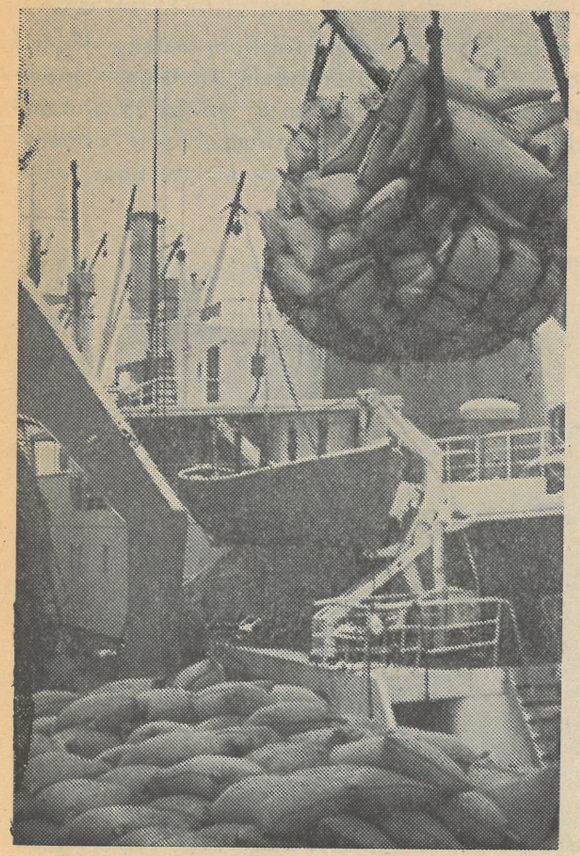
late independence. We have established Juche and firmly maintained independence in foreign trade.

We are promoting economic and trade relations with other countries, irrespective of their size and the level of their development, and we never tolerate the slightest violation of independence.

Next, it is one of major requirements of socialist foreign trade to supply one another's needs on the principle of perfect equality and mutual benefit in the economic relations with other countries.

We are actively contributing to common prosperity and development by meeting one another's needs for means of production and equipment on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

A great deal of rice is exported



We also observe the principle of reciprocity in foreign trade. We consider that only when countries establish economic relations according to their voluntary will and exchange commodities to meet each other's interests can they practically supply one another's needs. Therefore, the principle of reciprocity in foreign trade is prerequisite to mutual accommodation.

Journalist: I believe that our foreign trade based on an independent national economy will further expand during the Second Seven-Year Plan period.

Vice-Minister: The main task of the Second Seven-Year Plan is to further strengthen the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's living standard still higher by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific. During this period, industrial production will increase 2.2 times, the means of production 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times.

In 1984 we are to produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of cement, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products, and 10 million tons of grain; reclaim 100,000 hectares of tideland; and increase production over twice as much as at the end of 1977 in many branches of the national economy.

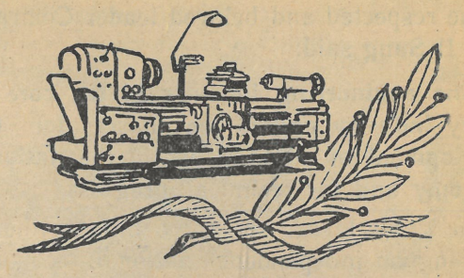
When this new long-term plan is fulfilled, our economy will be further strengthened and a greater variety of better and more export goods produced.

There will be a marked increase in the export of engineering products, rolled steel, nonferrous metals, magnesia clinker and cement and other heavy industrial goods and of light industrial goods and agricultural and aquatic products, which will increase considerably the amount of our foreign trade.

Journalist: Thank you very much for dividing your precious time.

Note of Inspection

Since Appearance of First Lathe



—At the Machine-building Industry Hall of the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition—

There is the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition on the Taedong-gang River which flows through the city of Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

The exhibition in a green-garbed park is always crowded with visitors.

It is visited also by many foreign guests.

The exhibition shows the visitors the might and great vitality of our independent national economy built under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

One day I visited the exhibition and saw the machine-building industry hall first.

The vast hall displayed various kinds of over 100 machine tools—single-purpose and universal, special, automatic and semi-automatic machine tools, press and forging and stamping machines and so on.

The guide led me to a grey-painted shining lathe.

This lathe, a product of the Huichon Machine-tool Factory, was the "eldest son" of our machine tools.

One day in April 1954, when the postwar rehabilitation and construction was at its height, the great leader visited the factory.

Looking at the first lathe turned out by the workers and technicians of the factory after great efforts, he was quite satisfied with the fact that they came to make machine tools by themselves and highly praised them for having manufactured it, discarding the mystification of machinery.

It was 25 years ago.

Listening to the moving story about the lathe, I inspected new machine tools seen and highly praised by the great leader.

I stopped in front of the high-speed precision lathe which was working, making a pleasant sound.

The lathe makes over 3,000 revolutions per minute and can do inside and outside working, tapping, shearing, holing and grinding. It is highly precise in processing and very easy to handle.

My eyes were drawn also by automatic machine tools including the automatic milling machine and the automatic turret drill.

There were also highly-efficient machines forming automatic comprehensive streamlines for mass production.

We saw models of the 3,000- and 6,000-ton presses made at the Ryongsong Machine Plant and other highly-efficient presses and forging and stamping machines.

Machine tools on show in the hall are diverse from bench lathe to 20 metre-long lathe and they are highly precise and automatic and latest scientifically and technically.

From them visitors learn that our machine-building industry has made rapid progress

and express their admiration.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The engineering industry is the core of heavy industry and is the basis for the development of all branches of the national economy and for technical progress."

The great leader set out a unique line of building an independent national economy and in oder to put it into practice, he guided our people to direct efforts to development of the machine-building industry, the core of the heavy industry.

In the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War he looked far ahead into the future and instructed to build the first large machine-tool factory at Huichon.

In order to develop the engineering industry he gave unending on-the-spot guidance to machine factories in different parts of our country.

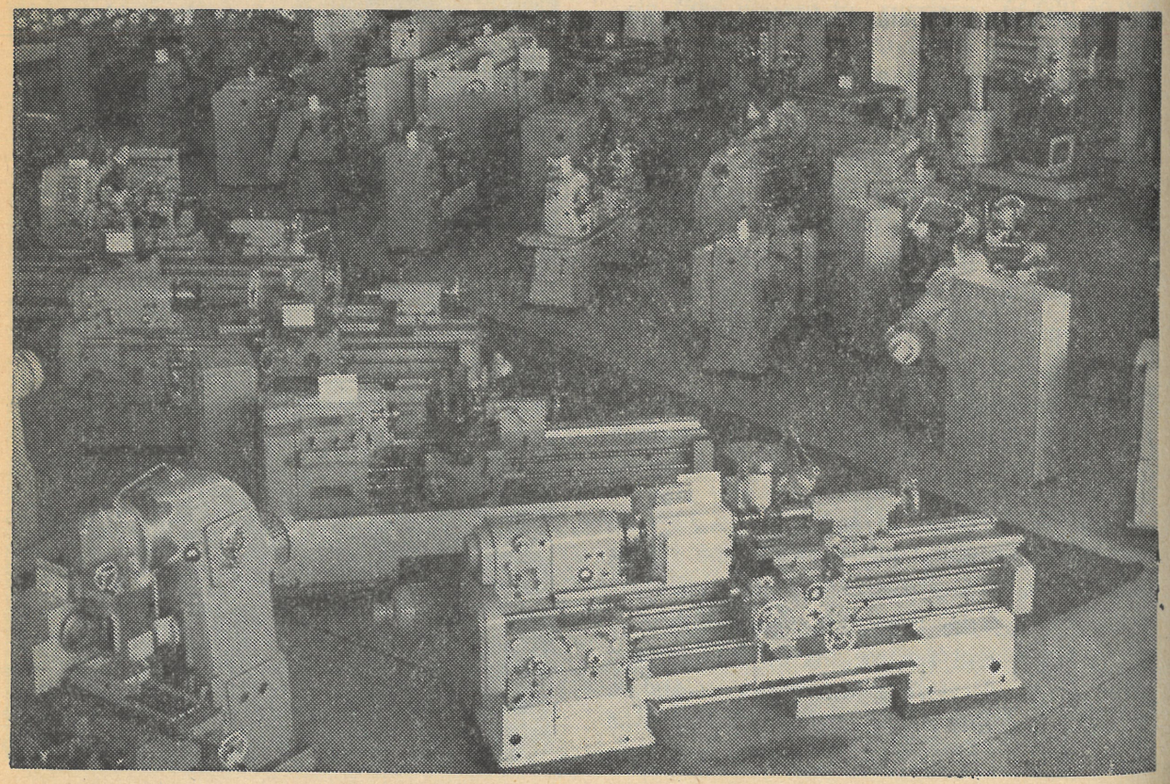
With the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and boldness implanted in their minds by him workers and technicians in the engineering industry established hundreds of machine factories, big and small. Today we can produce all machine tools we want.

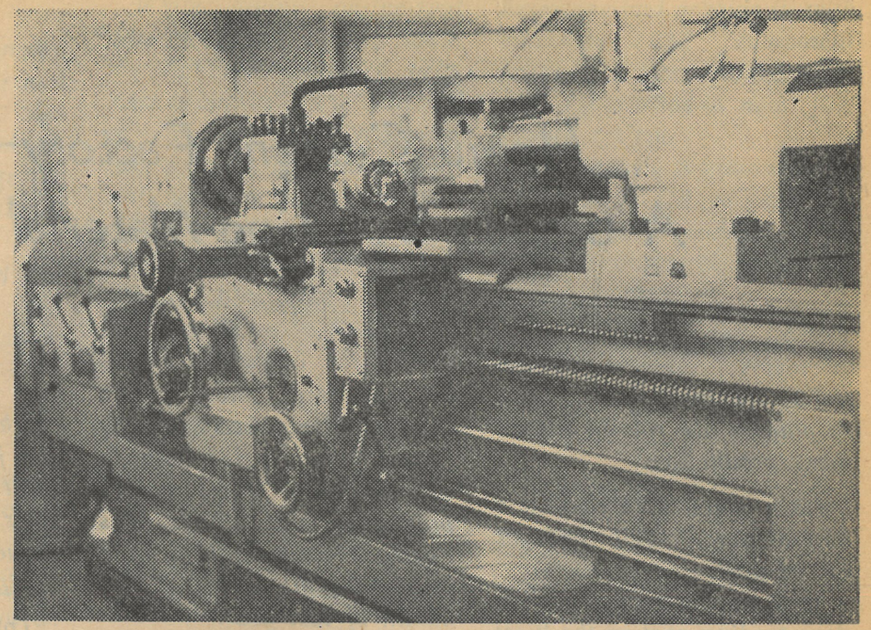
We could accomplish the historic task of industrialization in a short time of 14 years because we created a powerful modern machine-building industry.

The head of the Indian trade delegation who had recently been to our country said:

"Leaping progress of Korea is beyond our imagination. Before liberation she could not even make simple farm implements properly and the three-year war reduced everything to ashes. But now she makes the

Various machine tools produced in our country





Automatic copying lathe

6,000-ton press, heavy-duty lorries, tractors, bulldozers, large cago ships and comprehensive equipment for modern factories. Korea is the most developed industrial state in the world. I make up my mind to strive to expand trade with her."

Today single-purpose and universal lathes, radial drilling machines, milling and grinding machines and many other highly-efficient machine tools are exported to many countries.

At this hall I felt a great pride in our mighty machine-building industry established under the great leader's wise guidance and came out to see mining, farm, building and transport machines on display outdoors.

Three-Revolution Red Flag Awarded

Last February the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree on giving the Three-Revolution Red Flag and state commendation to cooperative farms which attained brilliant successes last year in training all farmers into Juche-type communist revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the Party and revolution by promoting the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions under the red banner of three revolutions and in doing scientific and technical farming as required by the Juche farming methods: Changso Cooperative Farm, Sinhung County, South Hamgyong Province; Chondong Cooperative Farm, Oro County, South Hamgyong Province; Ryongun Cooperative Farm, Uiju County, North Pyongan Province; Chikha Cooperative Farm, Chongam District, Chongjin City; Pungyang Workteam of the Sinpa County Cooperative Farm Management Committee, Ryanggang Province; Sunam Cooperative Farm, Orang County, North Hamgyong Province; Pongam Cooperative Farm, Kilju County, North Hamgyong Province.

Haeju Cement Factory— A Strong Building-Material Base

The Haeju Cement Factory plays a big role in our cement production.

Its product is carried by a long-distance belt conveyer to the port.

With the Haeju port, a modern trading port on the West Sea, near it, the factory exports large quantities of cement to foreign markets every year.

For its high quality, its product is known widely to foreign markets.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to ensure success in the vast construction work envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan, it is necessary to further develop the building materials industry."

Today the workers and technicians of this factory are striving to fulfil the task set by the great leader in his New Year Address for this year and at the 17th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party.

The fatherly leader sent a congratulatory message to the cement producers of the factory who carried out at 105 per cent their January production plan which was nearly 2 times higher than that for the corresponding month of last year.

Its workers are deeply convinced that when they think and act boldly in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance as taught by the great leader, there is nothing impossible for them.

They, always faithful to their revolutionary duty, steadily remade and modernized equipment by themselves to increase the production capacity sharply.

In September 1975, the year when they greeted the 30th birthday of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, the factory carried out its huge assignment of the Six-Year Plan more than one year ahead of schedule and put a new giant kiln into commission.

At the sight of the slowly moving kiln with the production capacity of a factory its workers' hearts swelled with the joy and pride of having built such a giant kiln with their own strength and technique and with our own equipment and materials.

Our national economy enlarged and the socialist construction sites needed more cement. They decided to build one more big kiln by themselves.

Never stagnating or marking time, and doing their work boldly in a big way, they completed only in a month the foundation work which required the removal of 14,000 cubic metres of earth and 6,000 cubic metres of concrete.

Simultaneously with this work, they built a stalk and an electric duster house and installed a boiler.

The workers of the steel casting shop introduced a new casting method and manufactured by themselves a 20-odd-ton cogwheel which other factory was to make and various accessories needed to assemble the kiln.

Following their example, steeplejacks of the repair and maintenance shop and assemblers worked hard. As a result, the assemblage of equipment progressed rapidly.

Thus the workers of the factory completed the big kiln with a production capacity of over 40 tons per hour in a little more than six months.

Consequently, the production capacity of the factory increased 1.4 times.

Today the factory turns out 9.2 times as much cement as in the pre-liberation years and twice in 1970, last year of the previous Seven-Year Plan.

The technicians of the factory and the three-revolution team members carried out the technical reconstruction of production equipments and automated them all.

The workers did heat-affected labour in front of kilns in the past but now they control all operations through the industrial TV screen.

The Haeju Cement Factory owes its development into a modern one to the wise guidance of the great leader.

Ever since we started to build a new country after liberation he visited this factory many times and clearly indicated the way it should follow.

While giving on-the-spot guidance in the work of South Hwanghae Province in different branches of the national economy early in November last year, he acquainted himself with the cement production at the factory, set its production goal for this year and specified the ways to increase its production.

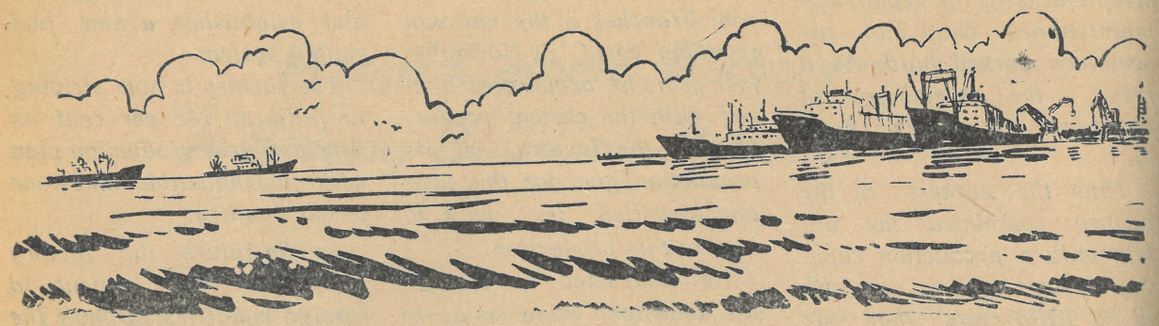
He instructed to enlarge the limestone mine so as to feed the factory with enough limestone and provide it with machines and equipment needed for its enlargement and established a new fuel supply system.

The factory is now striving to fulfil at 115 per cent its yearly cement production plan with inexhaustible limestone in our country.

In the future the factory will export more cement to foreign countries through the Haeju port.

Cement is exported in large quantities

Nampo Port



The Nampo port, the west gateway to the revolutionary capital Pyongyang, is a big international trading port on the West Sea of our country.

The port is situated deep into the mouth of the Taedong-gang River flowing into the West Sea of Korea; so it is very good for sheltering ships from storms.

In the pre-liberation days it was a port of tears for humiliated and slaved dockers and fishermen.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors worked hard Koreans at the port with no facilities and took away rice and other farm products and anthracite, gold and other precious resources.

After liberation, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the port was reconstructed and enlarged into a modern one, a leading trading port of our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country has many ports on the east and west coasts including Chongjin and Nampo ports for big cargo ships to come to anchor. The modernization of existing ports will enable us to markedly increase their traffic capacity without building new ports."

Under the constant on-the-spot guidance and concern of the great leader, the Nampo port has steadily enlarged and improved its technical equipment.

The port was a small one for anchorage of a few 3,000-ton or 5,000-ton boats. But now ships of 10,000-ton, 20,000-ton classes or above can be moored.

Before liberation the port had only one small crane.

But now it has many turret and other modern cranes, portrails, cars, crane cars, a belt conveyer, and other machines which do all loading and unloading operations for men.

New depots of several hundred thousand square metres were built so as to deal with increasing cargo.

In 1975, its traffic capacity increased 44 times as against 1959 and in 1978, 1.8 times as compared with 1975.

In January the great leader visited the Nampo port for on-the-spot guidance. He was satisfied with the fact that it was expanding and inspected the wharves and other port facilities under construction.

He specified the ways to equip the port which plays a big role in our foreign trade and modernize and scientize all operations in a short time.

According to his on-the-spot instructions the port is now turning into a big trading port, changing its looks every day.

Workers and technicians of the West Sea Port Construction Enterprise are building new wharves for big cargo ships to come to anchor.

The three-revolution team members dispatched to the enterprise and the port constructors laid big belt conveyers, pooling their strength, and are now working to lay pipelines in many places.

At the mouth of the stream which flows into the port a new wharf is under construction.

Scores of self-propelled pontoons are used to load large cargo ships.

For the modernization and scientification of port operation the port technical personnel are making technical preparations for establishing a comprehensive control system by industrial TV and transceivers.

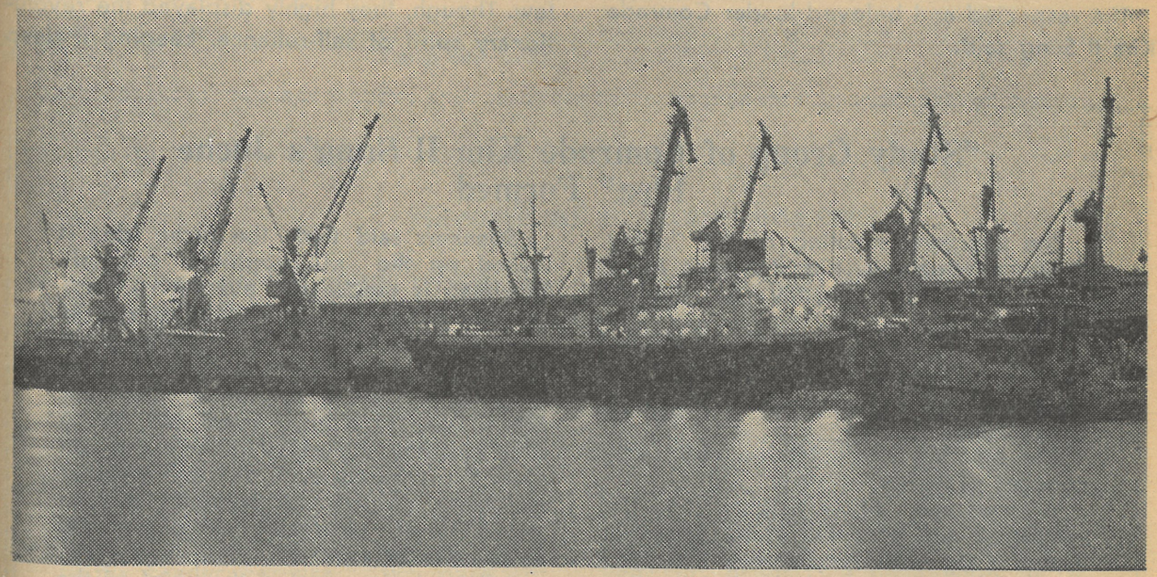
Today the ships of more than 100 countries including socialist countries and newly-independent states come to this port.

Through this port we export cement, anthracite, various kinds of steel, grain, lorries, tractors, machine tools and light industrial goods in large quantities.

It has a modern foreign seamen's club which is provided with all service and recreation facilities.

The club arranges inspection or sightseeing tours of Pyongyang, Nampo and other places and scenic spots such as Mt. Kumgang-san and Mt. Myohyang-san.

Part of the Nampo port



"Kilju Ironwares"

"Kilju ironwares" are well known throughout our country.

Razor, watchband, pocketknife, electrician's knife and other ironwares manufactured by the February 26 Factory are durable and comely. So they are very popular with customers and exported to many countries.

Originally the factory was a producers' cooperative and produced mainly buckets, spoons and other articles of daily use.

It is less than ten years since it developed into a factory.

On February 26, 1970, at the national conference of local industrial workers, the great leader heard from the management board chairman of the cooperative that they had managed the cooperative well and raised the per-capita output value to a high level, and said they had done their work well and named it the Kilju February 26 Factory.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In an area where there is a big metal plant you can build a factory using its by-products to manufacture various articles of daily use for the working people."

The workers and technicians of the factory got by-products regularly from the nearby steel works and made various fine goods of them as taught by the great leader.

In the course they strengthened the material and technical foundations of their factory, improved the quality of their products markedly and boosted their production sharply.

At the time it had no processing machines to speak of and could not process materials into standard ones properly.

So they strove to make machines and perfect the factory's equipment with their own efforts and technique. In the course, they met with many difficulties. This factory was small and poorly equipped at that. Technicians were few. Though, they highly displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, keeping it deep in their minds that building up their factory was to repay the fatherly leader's great favour with loyalty, and made a small rolling mill in two months. Gained confidence in their ability from this, they made many bigger rolling machines and cutting machines.

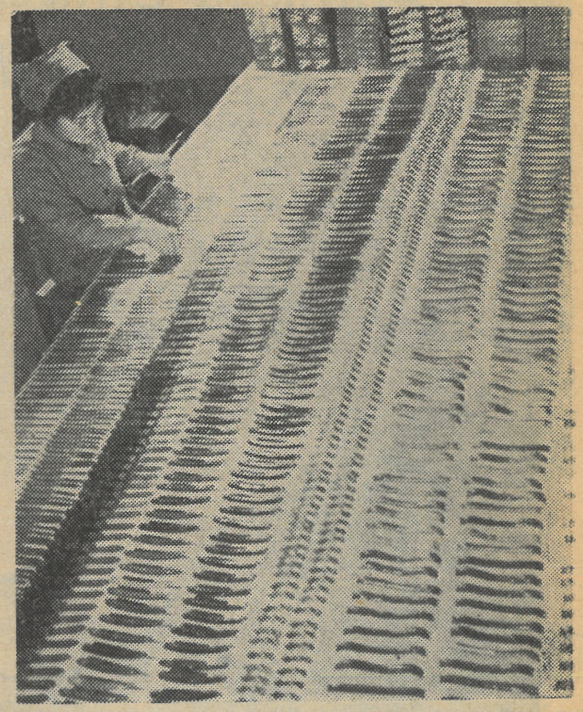
In this way the factory nearly doubled its production capacity in one or two years and came to produce 500,000 various ironwares every year.

The factory gave priority to the improvement of the quality of its products.

The factory staff made all workers strictly observe the standard rules of operation and technical regulations and got process inspectors to enhance their role and let workers help them, so that rejects were not produced in each process. Technical study was also intensified to raise their level. As a result, the proportion of first-class goods further increased.

With a view to carrying out this year's plan, 1.3 times greater than last year's, one month ahead of schedule and making all their products first-class the workers and technicians of the factory are highly displaying revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative.

Yang Hui Chol



Various high-quality goods are made of local materials

"Study Group of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche Idea" Formed

The inaugural meeting of the "Study Group of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche Idea" was held recently in Vienna, Austria.

Placed with full respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting was attended by personages of various strata.

A message of greetings to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid the stormy applause of the attendants.

Speakers said that the Juche idea is based on the philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything. They emphasized in unison that they formed a study group to accept and study the Juche idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at a time when the Juche idea is spreading to all continents on earth more widely each day and winning the active support and sympathy of the world people advancing along the road of independence.

Juli Horl was elected the chief of the study group.

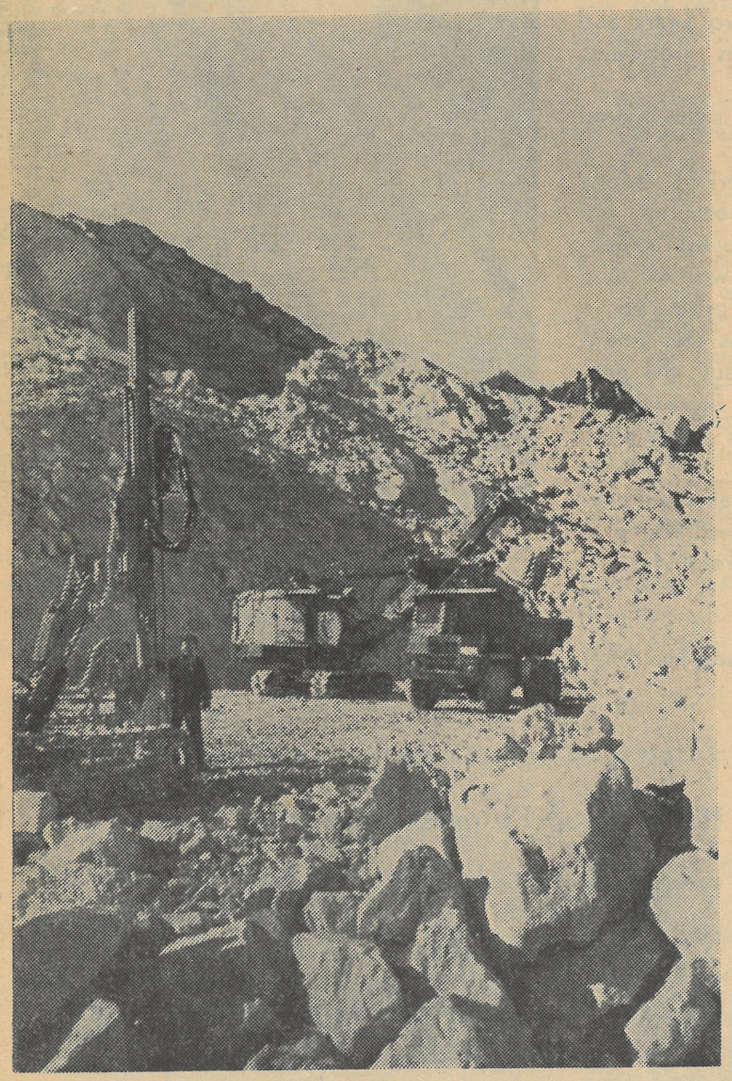
Records of Famous Singers

This year we made many records of famous singers.

People's Actress and a soloist, Kim Ok Son, is a singer of folk songs who is popular with our working people. Her songs are giving a strong national flavour, such as "We're Heartily Grateful to the Leader" singing of the fatherly leader's great grace and love for our people, "We're Happy to Have the Leader," "We'll Sing of and Be Loyal to the Leader Forever," "We Make Up Our Mind to Be Loyal to the Leader," "Only One Mind" and "Let's Sing of Taehongdan."

People's Actor Chon U Bong widely known as a soloist and an opera singer recorded "Ah, the Warm Love of the Leader," "Green Pine of Namsan Hill" singing of the unyielding revolutionary spirit of the indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Kim Hyong Jik, "Our Leader Has Come to Our Post," "Snow Falls" and "I'm Longing to See You, Our Leader," a theme song of a feature film.

Magnesia Clinker Production with Bright Prospect



An opencut of the Ryongyang Mine

Of late a foreign publication wrote about the future effect of magnesite exhaustion on the develoment of the metallurgical industry. This is not fortuitous.

The world does not meet a half of growing needs of metallurgical industry for refractory magnesia clinker.

In order to fill up the shortage of magnesia clinker, some countries are making it from sea water, investing much manpower and money.

But such is not the case with our country.

Our country is known to the world for its inexhaustible magnesite deposits.

According to rough estimates, several thousand million tons of magnesite are deposited in the Ryongyang district in the northeastern part of our country. Its quality is very good. It contains much oxidized magnesium and little sand and caustic lime. So our magnesia clinker greatly contributes to the development of trade with other countries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Active exploitation of the rich natural resources in our country's subsoil is very important not only in accelerating the nation's economic construction but also in promoting trade with foreign countries."

Through their energetic efforts to implement the great leader's teaching on actively exploiting and utilizing natural resources, our geological prospecting workers found huge magnesite deposits.

This year the Ryongyang Mine is to dig about 1.5 times more magnesite than last year.

Along with the Songjin Refractory Plant, the Tanchon Magnesia Factory with a magnesite mine near it is a leading refractory production centre with an annual capacity of several hundred thousand tons of magnesia clinker.

The workers of this factory do their best to fulfil monthly and quarterly their yearly plan 33 per cent higher than last year's.

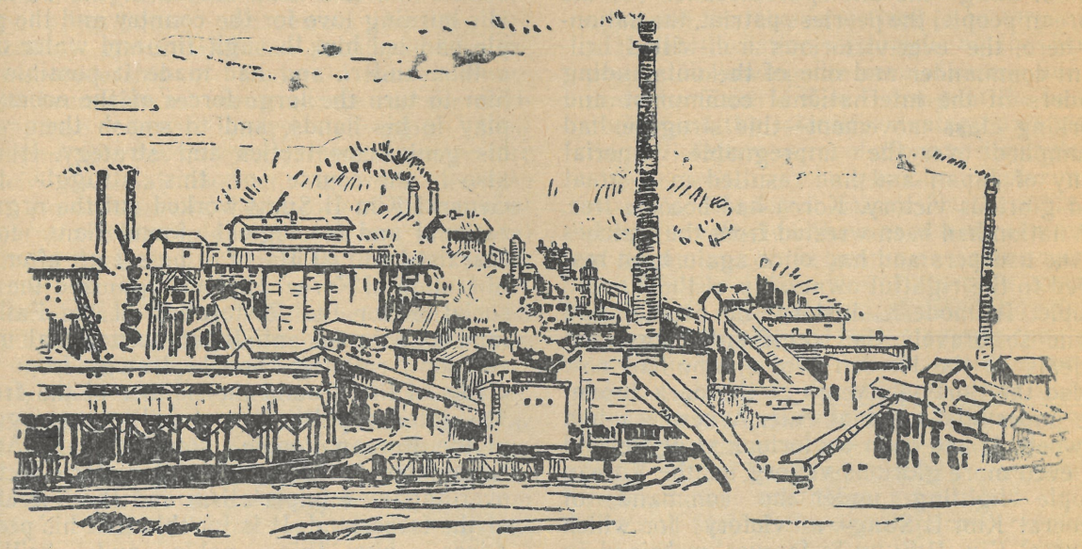
The new big revolving furnaces mass-produce good clinker. This factory will have another 10-odd big revolving furnaces to boost its clinker production several times.

To this end, magnesite mines will be expanded and many rails and pipelines laid to carry ore to the comprehensive dressing plant and the clinker factory. The Tanchon port will be modernized and expanded.

Magnesia clinker is mass-produced

Indeed, our magnesia clinker production has a bright future.

Kil Mun Son



Factors of Victory

Ross Masood Hussein
(Pakistan)

The march of history has thrown up many a great leader renowned for his revolutionary exploits, but as many people see it in no age and in no country all the wide-world over has there been a national hero comparable to Korea's General Kim Il Sung. Few have ever called upon to wage so arduous and protracted a revolutionary campaign in the grim conditions then prevailing in Korea as the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by General Kim Il Sung. In the history of international revolutionary movements, this was probably one of the most complicated and difficult. The 5,000 years of Korean history had never seen the likes of such a magnificent struggle. And yet, under the brilliant leadership of General Kim Il Sung—the undisputed leader of the Korean people, the peerless patriot, the national hero, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working class movement—this struggle had triumphed over the impregnable imperial army of Japan and had resulted in a great and glorious victory. Korea had become free, the nation had been wrested from the clutches of the usurpers and had once again been restored to the rightful ownership of the Korean people. In modern history no people had borne so bravely the tragic sufferings and ordeals as the Korean people, who had now ended the thirty-six years of the dark Japanese imperialist colonial rule. A new era had dawned. It had been a glorious struggle and an even more glorious victory for the Korean people fighting under the command of General Kim Il Sung—a victory for which General Kim Il Sung is forever enshrined in the hearts of his people.

For fifteen long years, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by General Kim Il Sung had fought and repeatedly attacked the Japanese army of occupation and had finally succeeded in ridding Korea of the menace of foreign occupation. In the final stages, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army had dealt deadly and annihilating blows to the enemy, restoring national honour and dignity, and crowning their heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle with a triumph that has resounded through history. For fifteen long years, General Kim Il Sung had swooped down on the Japanese armies moving through the thick forests, the high mountains and the broad plains around Mt. Paekdu-san, and had swept the enemy hordes before him like dead leaves in the autumn. His burning love for the country and the people had led him through fire and water over a thousand *ri*, and had made it possible for him to turn the large forces of the enemy to play in his hands, and to smash them with his genius for tactics and strategy. It was also in the course of this struggle that General Kim Il Sung worked out the organizational and ideological foundations for a Marxist-Leninist Party to be set up after the liberation of Korea. He had organized the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland as a broad anti-Japanese national united front, rallying people drawn from all walks of life around the banner of the front. The intense political and military struggles of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army culminated in the great and historic victory over Japanese imperialism and the liberation of the fatherland. It is for this that his people adore him—this noble and brilliant commander sent by the heavens who had been able to conquer the rivers and move the mountains as he pleased. Neither the evil laws, nor the bloody repressions, nor even the bristling bayonets of the occupying power had been able to shut out the rays of hope for the rebirth and the salvation of the people of the land of 3,000 *ri* which shone from the leader and lit all Korea. Hailing their liberation, the entire Korean people now raised their voices in unison to shout "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" Truly, General Kim Il Sung had become the sun of the Korean nation.

Historians have attempted to analyse the factors that led to the great victory. For them, the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was not only a revolutionary struggle which delivered the Korean nation from colonial bondage but it was also a historic process that has lessons for mankind for all times to come. General Kim Il Sung organized and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in those dark hours of Korean history when this small but brave nation stood alone and resolute on the crossroad of survival or extinction. Appearing as a saviour of his people, he had led a successful campaign at a time when the Korean nation, which had waged since the time of occupation a series of uninterrupted struggles against the Japanese occupiers in various forms and methods, had failed to dislodge the colonial power due to the total lack of an outstanding leadership, a proper revolutionary programme, and correct tactics and strategy. If the Korean people, under the wise leadership of General Kim Il Sung, had been able to demonstrate in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle their indomitable revolutionary mettle and restore their national honour, it was because for the first time in the history of the national liberation struggle in Korea, General Kim Il Sung had set forth the correct revolutionary line from the stand of Juche, and had thus elevated the national liberation process in Korea and the communist movement to a new, high stage. In the course of this revolutionary struggle, many noble revolutionary exploits were recorded, and a reservoir of rich and varied experience in the revolutionary movement was built up. The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was thus not only a national liberation struggle against the Japanese occupation, but also a great revolutionary movement which successfully carried out all the historic tasks set before it, namely the founding of the Marxist-Leninist Party, the formation of a broad anti-Japanese national united front on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance, the establishment of people's power, the building of the people's armed forces, and the creation of revolutionary bases.

The outstanding factor that contributed to the victory of the Korean people in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was no doubt the Korean people, fortunate in having General Kim Il Sung as the maximum leader of the revolution, rallied firmly around him as their unitary centre, struggled under his wise leadership, upholding the Juche-motivated revolutionary lines and policies enunciated by him, and thus could attain the historic cause of national liberation. Wise leadership is provided to the movement by General Kim Il Sung.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was indeed the main and decisive form of the Korean national liberation process which enabled the Korean people to single-handedly overthrow the Japanese imperialist aggressors and regain their lost country. Yet, it was also many-sided political struggle which was closely linked to the struggle for the founding of a Juche-typed Party and the anti-Japanese national united front movement. It was also a struggle waged on the basis of scientific tactics and strategy that appeared for the first time in history of the national liberation struggle of the Korean people. Following the revolutionary line laid down by General Kim Il Sung on the basis of Juche, and the scientific strategy and tactics, the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was able to write such a glorious chapter in the nation's chequered history. Furthermore, the struggle reflected the unanimous aspirations of the masses of the people, including workers and peasants, and was a struggle to champion their rights and legitimate interests. The struggle was firmly rooted among the people and was waged with their positive support. In the course of the struggle were built up the glorious revolutionary traditions which are today the most precious assets of the Korean nation. The fundamental contents of the revolutionary traditions established in the fire and fury of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle are the firm unique of Juche, the sublime communist revolutionary spirit, the

popular work style and the revolutionary work methods, the outstanding revolutionary exploits and the rich varied experience of revolution. It was in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle that the immortal idea of Juche and the living examples of the communist revolutionary spirit were established for the first time in Korea.

The question of establishing Juche in the revolution was one of the most important tasks faced by the Korean Communists. During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the line of Juche was firmly established by General Kim Il Sung for the first time in the history of the Korean revolution. Indeed General Kim Il Sung put forth the Juche-oriented line of struggle at every stage of the development of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and personally led the Communists and the masses to their implementation, thus ensuring final victory. General Kim Il Sung insisted that every tactics and strategy—political or military—should be settled on the basis of the stand of Juche. It was his conviction that the Korean people should believe, above all, in their own strength in the revolution, do their own thinking and settle all problems arising in the Korean revolution by themselves. In pursuing the line he had to contend against manifold difficulties and obstacles, and he did so in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. He fought unyieldingly against "flunkeyism" and "great power chauvinism" at the risk of his own life and often saved the Korean revolution from disaster. Ever since his early years in the revolutionary struggle, General Kim Il Sung has consistently adhered to the firm Juche idea and the revolutionary principle of self-reliance for he believed that the masters of the Korean revolution were the Korean people themselves and that the Koreans alone could carry out the tasks of the Korean revolution.

General Kim Il Sung has said:

"It should be a fundamental principle that the problems of a country should be solved by its own people. It would be a very stupid and erroneous idea to win independence by relying on others and to live well on the favours of others. The Korean revolution must be accomplished by the efforts of the Korean people themselves and the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves."

Thus General Kim Il Sung authored the great idea of Juche and led the Korean Communists and the masses of the people to take their national dignity and honour and glory, to fight with all their devotion for the advancement of the revolution on the road to final victory. It was on the basis of the idea of Juche that General Kim Il Sung was able to work out original solution for the manifold problems of lines, tactics and strategy of the Korean revolution and to apply these to the concrete methods of the armed struggle. It was his firm adherence to the idea of Juche that enabled him to reject "left" and right opportunism and to design the correct path of the Korean revolution. It was because of the idea of Juche again that the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and the Korean communist movement were able to march triumphantly forward, relying firmly on their own revolutionary forces, and the Korean Communists were able to discharge faithfully their international obligations without currying the favour of anyone.

While the general actual course of the entire struggle was an embodiment of the Juche idea, a few specific examples could be cited with advantage. On the basis of a deep analysis of the socio-economic situation and class relations in Korea General Kim Il Sung gave scientific definition to the character of the Korean revolution, and for the first time spelt out its mission and tasks. His revolutionary line, which was formulated in a general and comprehensive manner in the "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" and in his immortal classical work "The Tasks of the Korean Communists," was a beacon light that illumined the correct road of struggle to the Korean people. General Kim Il Sung founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under conditions in which the Korean people lacked the bases of national armed forces and rear state areas. By establishing the organs of people's revolutionary government in liberated areas he demonstrated to the Korean people how to build up people's revolutionary power under new historical conditions, and indicated a scientific road to the founding of state power based on the new form of the participation of the working class. General Kim Il Sung also put forth for the first time in the history of Korea the unique idea of the anti-Japanese national united front and gave point, content and direction to this movement. He also laid the organizational and ideological groundwork for the founding of a Party in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and built the mass basis on the strength of which the Party could be founded, thus providing the historical roots for the eventual establishment of this Party. It was through the precise enforcement of these original and revolutionary lines and policies that the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was able to attain final victory.

In the political field, the formation of the anti-Japanese national united front and the anti-imperialist common front is perhaps the most outstanding example of the embodiment of the Juche idea in General Kim Il Sung's strategy for the Korean revolution. The organization and the mobilization of all broad segments of anti-imperialist forces on a national and international scale led to the speedy annihilation of Japanese imperialism, and was a decisive fact that led the Korean people's anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to final victory.

General Kim Il Sung founded on May 5, 1936 the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first systematic organization of the anti-Japanese national united front in Korea. With the founding of this association, broad segments of anti-Japanese forces drawn from all walks of life were, under the leadership of the working class, rallied around the banner of the association and organized on a nation-wide scale. The association accelerated the process of the strengthening of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, the overall expansion and development of the armed struggle, and the preparatory work for the founding of the Communist Party. The association helped the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to build firmly its own mass foundation and to command organized and systematic support from the broad masses. This enabled the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army to rely at all times on the human, material and spiritual resources of the masses in expanding and consolidating the guerrilla bases, in supplementing and expanding the armed forces and in carrying out the military and political tasks of the revolution.

These steps regarding the formation of the anti-Japanese national united front and the anti-imperialist common front and their successful realization brought a wide range of anti-imperialist revolutionary forces together on a national and international scale, and turned the balance of forces between the Koreans and the enemy in favour of the revolution. In particular, the anti-Japanese national united front movement and the anti-imperialist common front movement were organized under his direct leadership to carry out in a unified way a close collaboration with the anti-Japanese armed struggle so that together they became mightier and administered telling blows to Japanese imperialism, both politically and militarily, thereby hastening its ultimate downfall. In the military plane of the armed struggle itself, the idea of Juche found expression in the correct combination of the overall mission of the armed struggle with its immediate tasks in keeping with the ever-changing requirements of the revolutionary situation, and in the solution of a number of important tactical and strategic military problems such as the selection and consolidation of guerrilla bases, the selection of military staging and operation areas, the choice of the forms of guerrilla struggle, and the ways of expanding and strengthening guerrilla ranks.

Another important factor, also embodying the principle of Juche, was the unitary ideological system established by General Kim Il Sung, among the rank and file of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. This system helped to firmly ensure the unity and cohesion among the ranks, establish revolutionary discipline and lay the foundation of a bond of strong affinity between the army and the people. Throughout the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, General Kim Il Sung endeavoured constantly to organize and carry out the political work necessary to establish firmly the unitary ideological system within the guerrilla army, and to transform the guerrillas into indomitable fighters boundlessly loyal to the revolution. He put up a fighting slogan: **"Study is the principal duty of those who make revolution."**

He intensified politico-ideological education among the members of the guerrilla army, and personally organized and guided the political study classes. He strove valiantly to make the members of the guerrilla army thorough masters of the Juche-oriented revolutionary line and the original strategy and tactics emanating from this line. He stressed the study and the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of the Korean situation. He armed them with

the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, a steadfast anti-imperialist stand, an uncompromising fighting spirit when faced by the enemy, a boundless loyalty to the revolution, a firm conviction in final victory and filled them with the ideas of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. He carried out a vigorous struggle against all opposing ideas including "left" and right opportunism that were contrary to the aims and ideals of the revolution. Through popular work style and revolutionary work methods the members of the guerrilla army were trained as a voluntarily united group comprising the finest sons and daughters of the Korean people including workers and peasants who shared one ideology and one aim. As a result, an indestructible principled unity was established among the guerrillas and noble revolutionary comradeship was displayed to the full. Thus an army came into being comprising true Communist revolutionaries whose members ardently loved their fatherland, their national honour and their people and fought to make of their fatherland a socialist paradise on earth free from exploitation and oppression. The Japanese authorities in Korea dreaded this ideological unity and noble morality of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army more than anything else. It is no wonder that the Japanese authorities were known to ask themselves the question: "What provided the motive power for their orderly and dauntless actions? It must be found in something internal and spiritual."

General Kim Il Sung also established rigid revolutionary discipline in the army and the principle of affinity between the army and the people. In the matter of revolutionary discipline, the commanders and men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army consciously observed and responded to the orders and instructions of their Supreme Commander, General Kim Il Sung, and gave full play to the revolutionary trait of implementing them unconditionally no matter how adverse or difficult the conditions might be. Unlike the armies of imperialist countries the officers and ranks of the guerrilla army behaved like brothers towards each other because of the community of their class interests and fighting goals. Juniors as well as superiors, imbued with the close unity of one idea and one goal, shared life and death and the sweet and bitter events of their lives together. Members of the guerrilla army safeguarded their commanders at the risk of their own lives, and commanders in turn educated their men, cared kindly for them, and encouraged them with their own examples. The principled unity within the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, based on the unitary ideological system, was further guaranteed and strengthened through the medium of candid self-criticism among comrades. Thus a revolutionary trait was established in which members of the guerrilla army never overlooked the slightest defects in their normal lives or on the battlefield, and criticized each other to rectify their faults for the common cause.

Along with the establishment of rigid revolutionary discipline in the rank and file of the guerrilla army, General Kim Il Sung stressed the need of strengthening ties with the popular masses—a factor which in his view constituted the basic guarantee of attaining victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. General Kim Il Sung has said: **"As fish cannot live without water, so the guerrilla army cannot live without the people."** General Kim Il Sung educated the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army members in the spirit of always loving and caring for the people, protecting the people's interests and ceaselessly serving the people. In this matter, as in all other matters, General Kim Il Sung set many an example by himself. True to the teachings and the examples set by their leader, the members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army never infringed upon the rights and interests of the people in whatever circumstances they were. They fought with devotion and without hesitation for the defense of the interests of the people. Even in crucial battles, they endeavoured to lure the enemy into different directions at the risk of their own lives so as to save the people from the inevitable death, destruction and sufferings of war and brutal enemy repression. As one guerrilla member later remarked: "We fought with the conviction that while we are alive we would live in the love of the people, and if we were to die, we would die for the love of the people." It is no wonder then that in the areas where the guerrilla army operated the people regarded them as fighters not only for the independence of the fatherland but for their own freedom and liberation as well. The result of this close affinity between the army and the people could be seen in the moral and material

support given by the people to the guerrillas and the successful missions of liaison, communication and reconnaissance carried out by old and young members of the population even at the risk of their lives. It has been truly said that strong ties of affinity between the anti-Japanese guerrilla army and the popular masses, and the active support and encouragement of the masses to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army were one of the most important factors which enabled the anti-Japanese guerrilla army to win victory in the protracted armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

To sum up, the major factor of victory is that from the early days of his revolutionary activities General Kim Il Sung showed deep interest in uniting the internal revolutionary forces. While struggling for the realization of joint action with broad segments of the anti-Japanese forces, he organized various revolutionary mass organizations in many places and carried on vigorously the anti-Japanese national united front movement. The internal forces of the revolution were formed with the anti-Japanese armed guerrillas—the leading force of the Korean revolution—as their core and the patriotic forces rallied around them. Upon the basis of these forces, he founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

General Kim Il Sung set forth the line of setting up guerrilla bases which were the centre of guerrilla activities and the strategic base for the Korean revolution. In keeping with the strategic phases of the revolutionary struggle, he set up different kinds of bases, and utilizing these, he carried on the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle forcefully and thus developed the Korean revolution vigorously. In this process, the members of the guerrilla army under his leadership acquired valuable experience. Also during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the root of people's power was laid, and the precious experience of its foundation and administration was accumulated. He rejected all kinds of rightist and "leftist" assertions with regard to the question of power, and on the basis of a scientific analysis of the character of the revolution and the balance of forces between the classes in Korea, he set forth the original line based on Juche of the people's government, and through the people's revolutionary government enforced all democratic and revolutionary policies. Thus, through the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the root of people's power was established for the first time in Korea.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla army, founded personally by General Kim Il Sung, was an armed force which aimed at the national and social liberation of the Korean working masses, and a revolutionary army which was guided by the Juche idea. He embodied thoroughly the ideas of unity between officers and men and unity between the guerrillas and the people, and put into practice the military line of arming all the people in the liberated areas with the guerrillas as the core. Many excellent military cadres were thus reared in the course of the struggle, and rich combat experience was gained. These ties of kinship with the masses of the people were the source of strength of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and a guarantee of their ultimate victory.

From the outset of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, General Kim Il Sung paid great attention to the preparatory work for the founding of a Party and fought energetically for it. He pushed ahead the struggle for the founding of a Party combining it closely with the armed struggle. He brought up many trained and seasoned Communists of worker and peasant origin, and through the resolute struggle against factionalism and all kinds of right and "left" opportunism, he defended the unity, the cohesion and the ideological purity of the Communist nuclei groups and established the firm mass foundations for building a Party. Thus the organizational and ideological bases for founding a Juche-typed Party were truly and firmly laid.

All of these factors combined to bring victory to the protracted and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle waged under the leadership of General Kim Il Sung. The history of revolutionary movements has rarely seen the likes of such a brilliant and magnificent struggle which marked an epoch-making turn in the development of the national liberation struggle of the Korean people and the communist movement in Korea.

Immortal Classic—Revolutionary Drama "Mountain Shrine"

Recently, the State Drama Troupe produced a revolutionary drama "Mountain Shrine". It is rightly claimed to be an immortal masterpiece.

The drama is adapted from the "Mountain Shrine" which was put on the stage in Chialun in 1928, the early days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organised and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Incorporated in it are his lofty aims to emancipate our people not only from exploitation and oppression but also from the fetters of all sorts of obsolete ideas—religion and superstition—and train them into new Juche-type men who are true masters of their own destinies.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has stated:

"All problems are decided not by 'God' or a hero, but by the masses of working people."

The validity of this concept is substantiated by the typical representation of man who grasps the great truth of Juche that one is responsible for, and is capable of shaping one's own destiny. The drama expounds this profound idea through the instrumentality of artistic portrayal of the life of the principal character Tol Soe equipped with the truth of Juche, who strives to emancipate villagers from the fetters of religion and superstition.

Blinded by a desire for personal profit and careerist ambition, landlord Hwang and the village head curry favour with the county governor surnamed Tak and try hard to obtain the post of sub-county head.

The two guys do everything to arrange the site of church for a lady evangelist who is on friendly terms with the county governor. To achieve this aim, they launch upon the sinister enterprise to deprive Mrs. Pak's family of mountain plots built with much effort. In the meantime, they utilize a noted sorceress in the village to make a comely girl Bok Sun, the only daughter of Pak, Tak's third concubine.

By influencing the sorceress with money, Hwang induces her to practise false divination that only when Pak's daughter is made the county governor's concubine would she extricate herself from the hard lot and enjoy supreme happiness. The crafty village head, on the strength of his authority, threatens the sorceress in an attempt to see that the credit for Bok Sun's affair rests with him.

On the other hand, the sorceress, monk and lady evangelist think their own thoughts in pursuance of their own interests. The innocent Mrs. Pak, unaware of their evil intention, thinks that all miseries are caused by her inadequate devotion to "God." She conducts rituals eagerly and finally decides to sacrifice her lovely daughter for the county governor as suggested by the sorceress.

Through this real life, the revolutionary drama exposes with a sharp touch of irony that religion and superstition are only instrumental in deceiving and plundering the people.

It explains that for the people to lead a happy life, they must believe not in "God" but in their own wisdom and strength and fight with concerted efforts.

This truth is fully demonstrated by the principal character Tol Soe who becomes politically conscious with the help of the concept of Juche and condemns the ferocious and crafty guys with the sharpest ironical terms.

The principal character is represented as an independent man with wisdom and dignity. He makes them fight each other and reveal their nefarious aims, thus opening to the view of the reactionary nature of religion and superstition and awakening the people.

Through the realistic and artistic portrayal of the principal character, the drama gives a vivid description of the mental process of Mrs. Pak and other villagers who come to realise the great truth that the most powerful beings in the world are the masses of people themselves.

The revolutionary drama "Mountain Shrine" which introduced the new method of representation of "Songhwang dang"-style revolutionary drama paints the subject-matter in depth. In this drama the old framework of former burlesque is overcome and man's life is depicted truly according to the logic of life.

For its high ideological and artistic skill, in addition to the original artistic style and the truthfulness in representing the aspects of life, the revolutionary drama "Mountain Shrine" is well received by audiences. It serves as an excellent textbook giving the truth of life and struggle to the people.

Principal character Tol Soe and Bok Sun's mother Mrs. Pak praying to the "mountain shrine" for her family's prosperity

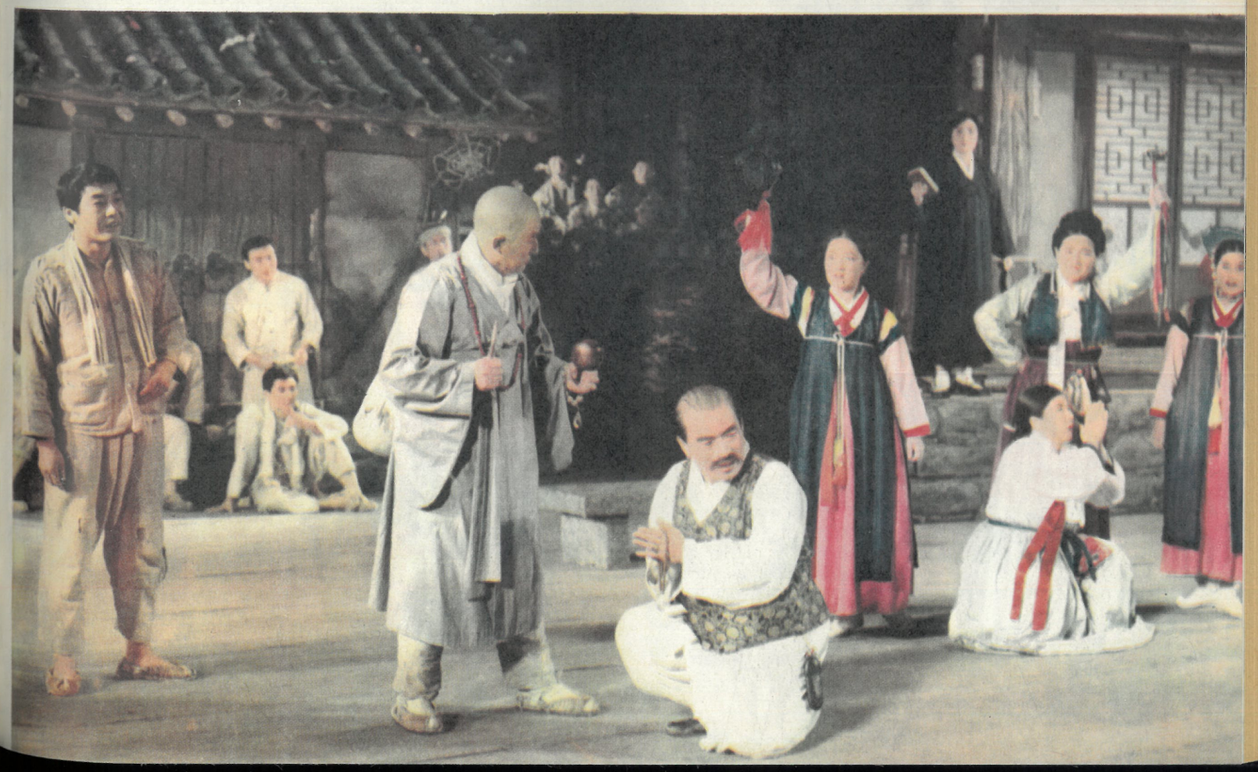
Immortal Classic—Revolutionary Drama "Mountain Shrine"

Village head (left) and landlord Hwang (right) both try cunningly to become sub-county head by making Bok Sun the county governor's concubine

Tricked by Tol Soe, wives of landlord Hwang and village head quarrel, revealing their crafty nature

Man Chun and Bok Sun, even in poverty, picture in their minds the future when they will live happily with their mother

Monk, sorceress and lady evangelist preach their own "truths"



Tol Soe and village youth make a plan to punish the rascals at the "mountain shrine"

Mrs. Pak who has entrusted her fate to the "mountain shrine" destroys it by herself

Tol Soe and village youth dance merrily, firmly determining to build for themselves a new society with no exploitation and oppression

A Family of Musicians

In our country all people bring their talents into full bloom.

The family of Kim Hak Su, Merited Smelter of the rotary furnace workshop of the Chongjin Steel Works, is called a "family of musicians."

Kim Hak Su and his wife could not develop their artistic talents before liberation because of oppression and poverty.

Fruitful labour produces songs of happiness, which are full of gratitude to the fatherly leader who made workers the masters of the country.

"May you socialist fatherland prosper forever! We'll dedicate ourselves to you," says Kim Hak Su.

Music pieces performed at the production site give joy to workers

Kim Hak Su is a workteam leader of the rotary furnace workshop

His wife Ho Jong Suk of the trolley-bus enterprise helps conductresses in their work with motherly love

His second son Yong Chol, a student of the higher art specialized school, has a high ambition. He is striving to be a fine violinist

His daughter Bun Hui is an accordionist who wins the high acclamation of the workers. She is a student of Chongjin Medical College

A new song reflecting the life of smelters leaves deep impression

This "family of musicians" are striving to raise their artistic skill

History of a Factory and Fatherly Concern

The Munpyong Smeltery is one of our strong metallurgical-industry bases.

It, like all other factories in our country, has covered a glorious path under the fatherly concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Implanting Revolutionary Spirit

One day in October 1945, the year of liberation, people in all kinds of dresses surged out of the Pyongyang railway station. Among them were three workers. They were ordinary smelters of the Munpyong Smeltery who revived the blast furnace after liberation. They were on their way to Pyongyang at the call of the great leader.

That day the fatherly leader met Choe Jung Son and his two colleagues.

Brightly smiling at them, he gave them a warm handshake, saying that he was sorry to have troubled them to come to him instead of his going to see them, and he was greatly satisfied with their restoration of the furnace, remarking that it was a great achievement.

He said that he wanted them to discuss how to develop the smeltery and asked them in detail about its situation.

At first, in his room they felt awkward. But he treated them so kindly that they soon felt quite at home. One of them abruptly stood up and said to him as if to his father that there was not a single penny left in the money box of the smeltery. In fact, money was a problem for them.

The fatherly leader thought deeply awhile and said, taking the worker's hand: As we fought the Japs for more than 20 years to liberate the country, we could not make capital to work factories. Since we lived through the sorrow of statelessness, we, I believe, can endure the sorrow of pennilessness. The coming generations will be very grateful to us if we build a rich and strong, independent and sovereign state from scratch. With such a pride we must overcome this difficulty. If we, conscious that we are masters, unite as one man and work hard, we will be able before long to make a large capital.

He continued: You workers and peasants are masters of the country and have a heavy responsibility to shoulder new Korea. From now on you must work hard, straightening yourselves up.

As seen above, in the complex and difficult post-liberation days he believed in the strength of workers and made them know that they were masters of the country and the revolution, and started a new history of the Munpyong Smeltery.

The revolutionary spirit infused by him produced a miraculous strength which enabled them to build a metallurgical base from scratch without materials, funds and techniques and reared a detachment of the Korean working class building a new country only along the path indicated by him like the sunflower turning towards the sun, neither yielding to difficulties nor resting on its laurels.

Design for Workers

It was immediately after the truce, when the outline of a new, grand and modern smeltery was to be found only on the design. The smeltery had been severely destroyed by the barbarous bombing of the US imperialist aggressors during the three-year Fatherland Liberation War.

Studying the design of the new smeltery, the fatherly leader asked the manager of the smeltery why they were going to build their smeltery in a narrow and shady place.

The manager answered that they had chosen such a place because of funds. After a short thought with a cloud on his face, the fatherly leader said: We spared nothing for the workers even in the hard war period. Now the country's economic situation is rather difficult. But we should not spare funds, even causing inconveniences to the workers, now that we build this smeltery with our efforts, technique and equipment.

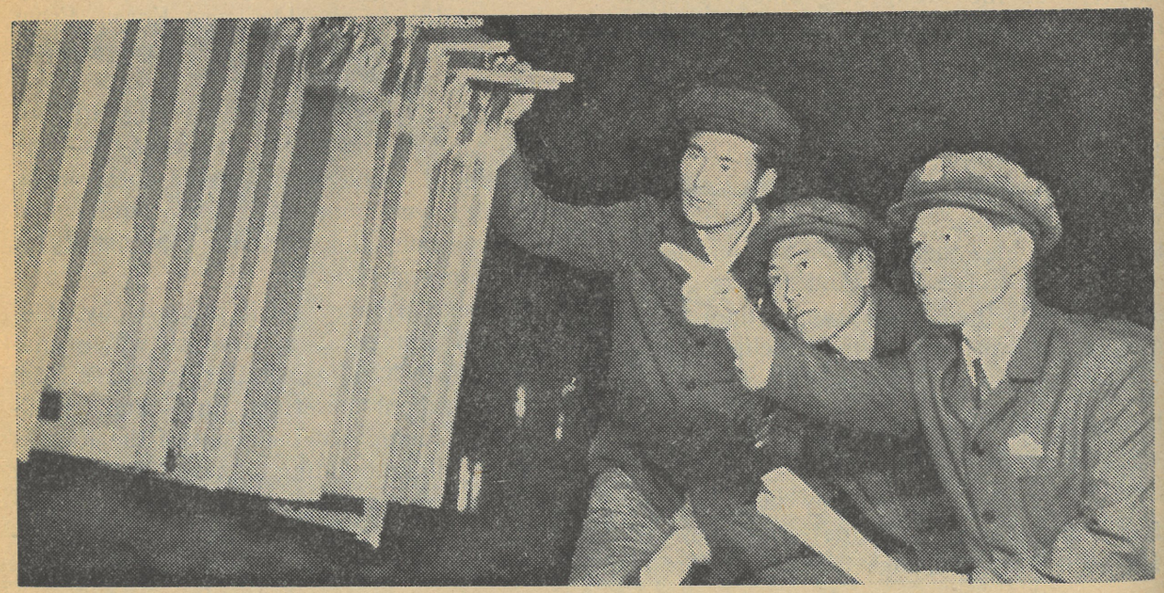
His earnest teaching reminded smeltery officials of what had happened in the unforgettable war days.

During the difficult temporary strategic retreat 150 workers, taking gold and silver in the smeltery with them, went a long way through the enemy rear to the fatherly leader, out of a single desire to deliver them to him as quickly as possible to get guns and rifles against the aggressors.

When they arrived at the Supreme Headquarters they heard a touching story from a functionary, which they had never thought of.

He said: "Reported that you had crossed safely the front, Comrade Supreme Commander remarked that as requested by you we could get rifles and guns for that gold and silver but we must keep well them which you troubled yourselves to take as we had suffered much from the shortage of money in the year of liberation and we shall need money to build an independent national industry after the end of the war."

Three-revolution team member and workers are discussing how to increase zinc production



Even when the country was waging a life-and-death struggle, the great leader remembered that a common worker had suggested the fund problem to him immediately after liberation and instructed to keep them well, even giving thought to the building of a local factory. With such great concern, after the ceasefire, he saw the blueprint of a new smeltery and earnestly told the functionaries to build it splendidly in a sunny place and protect the workers' health well.

In making designs he devotes primary concern to man and looks far ahead into the future and gives deep thought and care to every dot and line. On such a design the Munpyong Smeltery today has appeared.

Our Factory Must Be Juche-oriented

Past midnight, one day in September 1956, when the internal and external situation was very complex, a long-distance telephone call which an organ in Chuul far from the smeltery got was wanting the manager of the smeltery who was there on business.

An official of the organ said to him:

"There has been a telephone call to you from the fatherly leader just now. Learned that you were here, he instructed to let you attend without delay a meeting of the Political Committee to discuss the problem of building of a new metallurgical plant at the Munpyong Smeltery this afternoon even by sending a plane. Please go to the airport in the morning by a car which will come to take you."

At the meeting the fatherly leader solved the problem of equipment and materials proposed by the manager and said: No matter what may be said about it, there cannot be any change in the Party's line of economic construction on giving priority to the heavy industry. The Party's intention is to build an independent industry, even tightening our belts. You must not hesitate but build it in a militant manner as you have decided.

Under the deep concern of the fatherly leader harmful work has been eliminated and production increases daily

Upholding his instruction, the workers of the smeltery turned out as one man.

In June 1959, when the plant was nearing completion, the fatherly leader, though busy, visited again the construction site.

He went to the new plant, felt the ferro-concrete pillars and looked up satisfactorily at big cranes working high in the air. Then he climbed up a hill where he could overlook the plant.

On the hill, he put his hand lightly on the

Worker-students of the smeltery learn while working

manager's shoulder and praised him for having built the plant well and said with joy that the plant was better than that of the Japanese imperialists and they could stand on their own feet.

He stressed that our factory must be Juche-oriented and praised again and again that they had done a great thing. He related that this smeltery should do a lot of work to strengthen our national economy and gave the militant task of producing more nonferrous metals.

Afterwards he paid careful and deep attention to the development of the smeltery.

Over 30 years have passed since the great leader gave a precious teaching to three workers of this smeltery immediately after liberation.

The period is not long in the history of a smeltery.

But in these years the smeltery had changed beyond imagination.

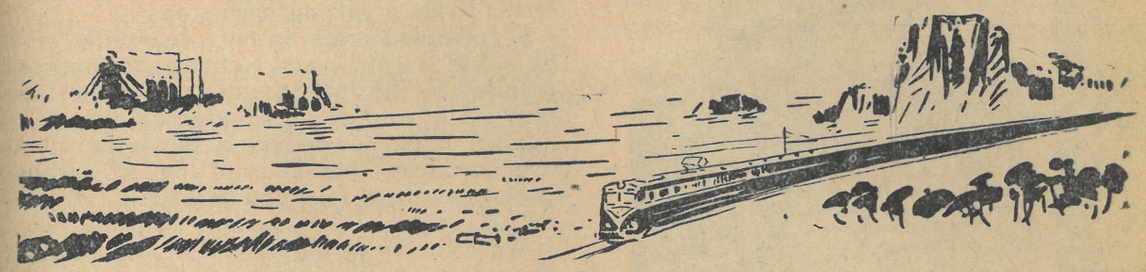
Its output increased scores of times.

Today it has become a powerful and fully Juche-based metallurgical giant under the deep concern of the fatherly leader.

Nam Hyo Ryop

Travel Note

Along the Thousand-ri East Coastline (1)



We journalists recently travelled along the thousand-*ri*-long east coastline from Unggi at the northeastern tip of our country. In the course we saw industrial enterprises, cooperative farms, fishing city, industrial districts, scenic spots and holiday resorts, and were deeply impressed by the radical changes in our country that has become magnificent and beautiful under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

County Economy Comprehensively Developed

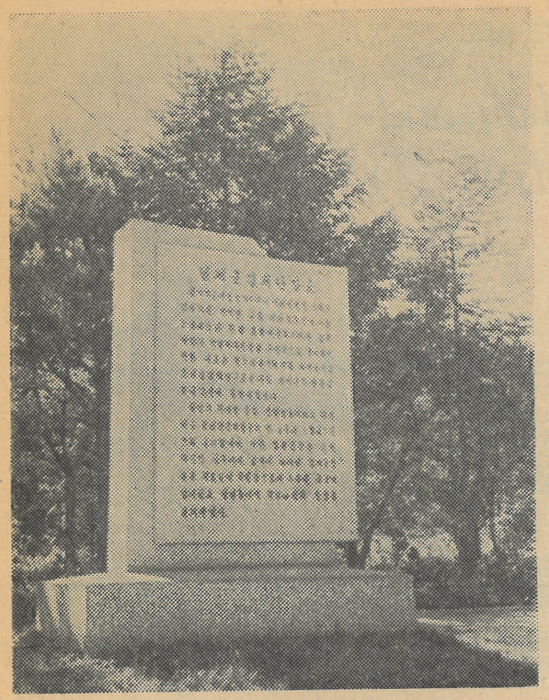
Unggi, like all other places in our country, gave joy to our minds. The reason is that the respected and beloved leader gave on-the-spot guidance to this county in the lower Tuman-gang River many times and Korean People's Revolutionary Army men had operated there to carry into effect his revolutionary line during the anti-Japanese armed struggle for national liberation.

RICH HARVEST OF RICE AND MEAT EVERY YEAR

We greeted the first morning of our trip on the Manhyang Pass 20 km away from the county seat of Unggi. Before our eyes spread thousands of hectares of fertile standard paddies in the Kulpo Plain. The standard plots, 10 hectares each, were crisscrossed by ramified irrigation and drainage channels and hemmed in with windbreaks, presenting a pleasant and majestic view.

Vice-chairman An Nam Chil of the management committee of the county combined farm said to us: "This plain was marshy in the past. But it has changed beyond recognition since the great leader gave on-the-spot guidance in our county twenty years ago. We owe this to him who established our county combined farm based on the whole-people ownership and has given constant guidance and paid deep attention to strengthen it...."

According to him, in the past crops had been badly damaged by frost and the strong wind had driven sand drifts here and there and the Tuman-gang River overflowed every year, so that people had failed in farming. They had cultivated only barnyard millet in less water-logged plots of the swampy plain.



This is where a small group of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung wiped out Japanese imperialist army and police men in July 1941

In mid-March 1959 the great leader visited Unggi. He looked round, from early morning, Sosura and other villages on the Tuman-gang River, acquainted himself with the situation there, and taught how to develop the county.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say about the aim of setting up the combined farm and his far-sighted plan:

We are going to establish all-people ownership in the whole county. I mean to place all branches of its economy, agriculture, fishing, local industry and trade, under ownership of the entire people to try what the theses defines....

Unggi County has good conditions for doing stock breeding rather easily and diversifying the economy by developing fishing, freshwater fish breeding, agriculture and others....

Even after the establishment of the farm, the great leader paid deep attention to its strengthening and development. He sent many management and technical personnel and a lot of tractors, bulldozers, excavators and trucks for the grand nature-remaking work. The farm reclaimed or rezoned 4,200 hectares of land, cut 584 km-long drains and built 45 km-long river banks.

It also underdrained 200 hectares of barren, cold and damp lands in the Kulpo Plain into fertile fields producing rich crops.

It increased grain output year after year by doing scientific and technical farming as required by the Juche farming methods. Last year, its grain yield increased 6.9 times as against 1958. The county is self-sufficient in food and uses thousands of tons of surplus grain as animal feed and industrial raw materials.

We went by a highroad running through the extensive plain to Pupo, the seat of the farm's big duck run. The lake 32 kilometres round was edged with modern duck houses, processing and mixed-feed shops, automated hatching houses and cultural and welfare facilities. The vast lake is white with ducks out of count all the year round.

We went to see how ducks were raised. Hatching, young duck-raising, meat processing and all other operations were done by machines on an automatic line.

The chief engineer of this duck run, said: "In these years we shortened the duck-raising time by 20 days and increased the per-duck weight by more than 500 grams." He boasted that the processing workteam sends out by refrigerator cars over 10,000 processed ducks a day.

This run with an annual production capacity of 2,500 tons is a pride of this county.

The vice-chairman of the management committee told us in detail about how his farm had developed its stockbreeding.

The farm was breeding milch cow and sheep in 4,400 hectares of pasture, duck in 2,200 hectares of lake and pig near food processing shops providing animal feed, thus successfully solving animal feed problem. And it was striving to raise and tend animals better. The farm's output of animal products increased seven times in past 20 years. The production of milk, butter, powdered milk and wool is also growing every year.

The Unggi County has built up a firm foundation of stockbreeding and become a county of a large livestock population.

FISHING COUNTY

From Pupo we went to Sosura, a port at the eastern tip of Unggi. Sosura, jutted out into the sea like a slender-waisted ant, is well known for its beauty and fish catch.

Our companion said that the coast from Sosura to east Unggi, scores of kilometres long, is lived by various resident fishes, along with the migratory, and near the coast live also fishes in over 1,500 hectares of fresh waters.

During Japanese imperialist colonial rule the Japanese ship owners used all these for their exploitation and plunder.

However, after the great leader liberated the country and established the genuine revolutionary government of workers and peasants the sea and swamp became a joyful work site giving people boundless happiness and a new life started.

In particular, the establishment of the county combined farm by the respected and beloved leader brought about a radical turn in the development of its fishing industry.

Today there are, in Sosura and east Unggi, fishing stations each with scores of engine boats, a modern freezing shop, an up-to-date drying house and unloading machines. There is a freshwater fish breeding station in Kulpo-ri at the foot of Mt. Uam, which raises fish in marshes in Manpo and Tongbonpo. Last year alone, this county caught 39,000 tons of sea fish and 2,760 tons of freshwater fish and harvested over 3,000 tons of *miyok* seaweed and tangle through sea-culture.

When we were at the port, boats were coming back from fishing, flying the flag of good haul. As soon as they got alongside the pier, unloaders and belt conveyer began to empty the boats of their loads. The fresh fishes were carried to the processing or the refrigerating shop, or loaded into refrigerator cars arriving in succession. "Those cars are from neighbouring counties," the vice-chairman of the management committee remarked. "Many come from coal mines, factories and farms." The county catches fish enough and to spare and meets its needs and supplies 25,000 tons of fish every year to Hoeryong, Onsong, Undok and other localities.

Merry singing voices of girls came from the seaculture farm a little away from the port.

Faces of all people were full of joy and happiness.

A worker of the fishing station said to us: "Those ironclad boats at the pier are called 'Charyokgaengsaeng' (Self-reliance) as they were made in our county. Our county builds by itself ironclad 140 to 450-ton boats, though it could not make even wooden ones in the past."

I thought it quite natural the county's fish catch increases every year, as it has such firm material and technical foundations of the fishing industry.

The Sosura milch cow farm produces much milk for the county population

WITH ITS OWN RAW MATERIALS

We spent a night at Sobonpo and the next morning went to the county seat.

It was surrounded by high and low mountains like a folding screen and multi-storeyed modern houses, schools, hospital, the house of culture and other public buildings stood in rows. What caught our eyes were workshops as large as local industry factories. Our companion said that the county has many modern workshops such as food processing, pharmaceutical, vegetable processing, paper, fur-processing, daily necessities, textile and refrigerating workshops.

All these workshops turn out hundreds of kinds of products of raw materials found in the county every year.

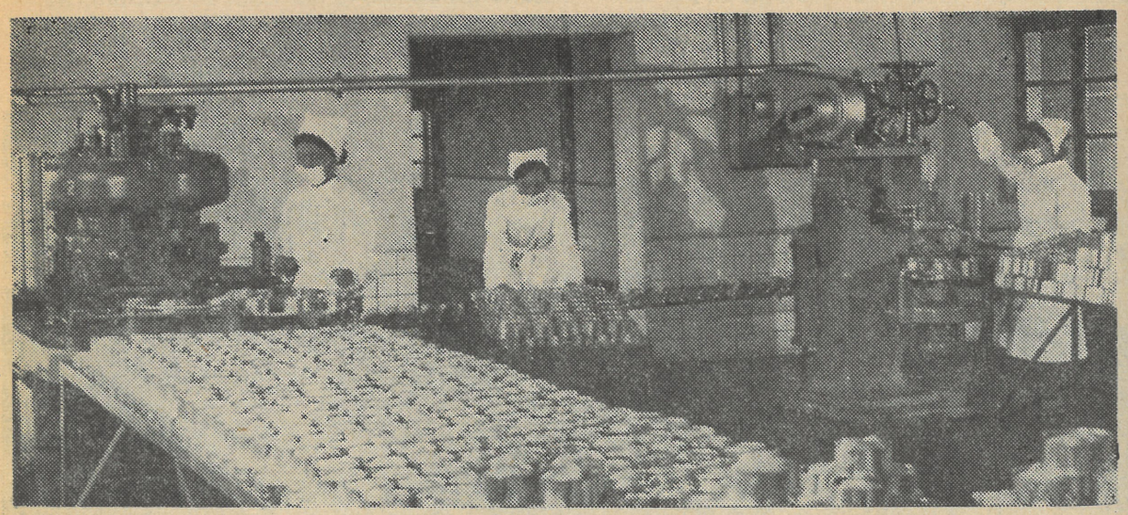
We made our way first to the food processing workshop. This workshop makes 95 kinds of tasty, nutritious foodstuffs from agricultural by-products, duck flesh, aquatic products and others for the county population. The chief engineer of the workshop said many of their products, including canned duck and processed vegetable, are acclaimed also on foreign markets.

The pharmaceutical workshop makes over 40 kinds of injections of high quality and tonics from animal by-products obtained in the county for the promotion of the working people's health. The daily necessities workshop turning out 100-odd kinds of goods, the fur-processing workshop, and the paper workshop also use raw materials obtained in the county. The modern textile workshop weaves 500,000 metres of textiles a year. As you see, the county produces consumer goods more than enough to meet its needs from its own raw materials. This is a wonderful thing indeed. The fatherly leader had planned to make the Unggi people live well, picking his way through the weed-overgrown swamp. Travelling Unggi, we saw his great plan has come into reality in all domains and places of the county.

Today Unggi has turned into a people's paradise, rich, modern and good to live in. It is good indeed today. But it will be better tomorrow. Picturing in our minds its brighter future, we left here.

Kim Mun Ho

Canned duck is mass-produced



Lasting Story about Korean University

The Korean University stands, boasting of its graceful architectural beauty, at Musashino in Tokyo, Japan. It is a university set up by the Korean nationals in Japan for the education of their sons and daughters.

The 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan lived in the alien land with the sorrow of a ruined nation but they are now living a dignified and worthy life under the tender care and wise guidance of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Like them, the prospering Korean University has many moving stories about his fatherly love for their sons and daughters.

Establishing Grateful Scholarships

The Korean University was set up amid the cheery welcome of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan on April 10, 1956, the year after the establishment of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon), a dignified organization of overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In its infancy it had many difficulties. First it lacked almost all things needed for students to acquire modern science and technology—its building, experimental and practice apparatuses, furnishings and what not. So it badly needed money to secure all these.

The homeland had only just healed war wounds, risen from war ruins and embarked on the fulfilment of the grand Five-Year National Economic Plan. Yet a piece of brick and a handful of cement counted and the financial situation was still difficult.

In January 1957, a Plenary Meeting of the DPRK Cabinet was held under the guidance of the great leader to discuss the state budget in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

The budget bill submitted to consideration reflected the difficult financial situation of the country. A functionary concerned reported to him that the educational funds for the sons and daughters of Korean nationals in Japan were not included in the bill.

He looked at the falling snow out of the window for a while and said:

You shouldn't do so. We must send them money right away. Even if we cannot build one or two factories we must send money for the education of sons and daughters of our compatriots suffering in the alien land. This is our national duty.

And we must not stop it after doing it once or twice. It must be done as long as there are our fellow countrymen and their children in Japan.

All those present there were deeply moved by his words full of lofty compatriotic love.

Under the deep concern of the fatherly leader, a new item "The Educational Aid Funds and Scholarships for the Sons and Daughters of Korean Nationals in Japan" appeared in our state budget for the first time

in our history, and the work has been promoted as a permanent work.

Afterwards he paid deep attention to this work and saw that all the second and fourth remittance of educational aid funds was used for the Korean University and that the large part of over 25,860 million *yen* (in Japanese currency) of the educational aid funds and scholarships sent 70 times by December 1978 was directed to the university. As a result, the new building of the university was erected in June 1959 and its students came to learn with no worry, getting the most advanced scholarships.

Today our Republic, a sovereign state, has the Korean University and many other schools overseas.

With Warm Fatherly Love

The great leader not only established the Korean University and grateful scholarships but devoted deep concern to training its teachers and students into Korean revolutionaries firmly equipped with the Juche revolutionary world outlook and fully prepared intellectually, morally and physically.

On September 24, 1974, he met home visiting Chongryon groups of youth, students and educational workers.

Honoured with the reception of the fatherly leader always nearest and dearest to their hearts, they could not keep back tears of joy and happiness.

All of them were full of emotion and in stirring excitement. His eyes were also wet with tears when he held a graduate of the Korean University in his arms.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to them:

"You are so greatly delighted at this meeting today that you are shedding tears of emotion. You are so excited that I feel a lump in my throat and can hardly make a speech. Comrades, calm yourselves.

We will meet again in the future in the course of our mutual revolutionary struggle. Let us all carry on the struggle bravely to the end, meeting and parting, parting and meeting again on the one road of revolution, and thus accomplish the cause of national reunification, our people's greatest aspiration, come what may."

His voice was also choked with emotion.

That day he taught that the Korean youth in Japan should arm themselves closely with the Juche idea and defend the democratic national rights and imbued them with pride as the overseas citizens of our Republic.

Stories about his deep solicitude for Chongryon delegations, congratulatory groups, home-visiting groups of compatriots and faculty members and students of the Korean University are so many that we cannot tell them all here.

He showed fatherly love for Korean educational workers in Japan and amateur music and dance and sports circle members of the Korean University who visited the homeland in August 1973, and for Korean youth in Japan who came to the fatherland in 1975 to tender their gratitude to him on the occasion of the 20th birthday of Chongryon.

He arranged a grand banquet for the delegation of the Korean University and saw its art performance and he was the first to clap hands heartily at every item.

They shed tears of boundless happiness and emotion at his noblest love for revolutionary soldiers. He encouraged them, holding them in his arms and patting them on their shoulders.

He also saw that teachers and students of the Korean University visited historic Mangyongdae and places associated with revolutionary history and revolutionary battle sites.

He even sent them a helicopter when they climbed Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy revolutionary mountain, which is now engraved indelibly on their memory.

He also saw that they visited factories, enterprises and cooperative farms to see the developing socialist homeland with their own eyes and that they felt no inconveniences in the homeland.

The great leader paid deep attention to making the faculty members and students of the Korean University know well about their homeland.

He sent them the earth of the homeland and the pumice of Mt. Paekdu-san and the clear water of Lake Samjiyon to help them have the indomitable revolutionary spirit of Korea. He sent them *mokran* (magnolia) and azalea blooming in the homeland every year so that they can know well about their motherland and love it.

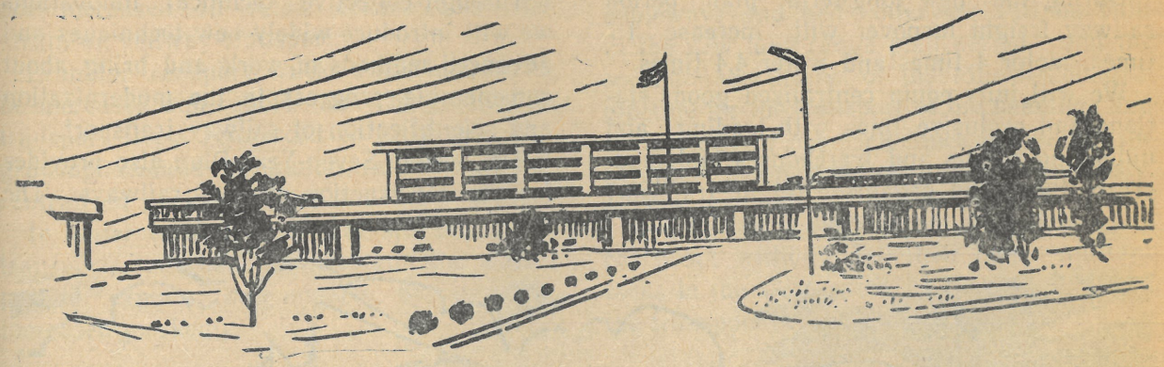
He also sent them scientific books and textbooks, many specimens of animals and plants, national musical instruments, machine tools for experiment and practice and others. All these things sent by him carry his lofty intention to equip them with the living knowledge of Juche and rear them as pillars of the state.

That is why they shed tears of gratitude at sweet apples and chestnuts sent by him and feel their fatherland near and dear to them.

It was under the deep concern of the great leader that the Korean University could become an institution of higher learning rearing able Chongryon functionaries, educational workers, scientists, artistes and sportsmen.

The university stands in majesty in the alien land, enjoying his loving care. It will further glorify its name as the seat of the highest learning for the overseas citizens of Juche Korea.

Chong Il Sik



Second Seven-Year Plan and Transport

The rapid development of transport is one of main tasks set before us to step up the overall socialist economic construction.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan, according to our Party's policy we will widely introduce centralized transport and container transport and strengthen the combined rail-motor-water communication so as to meet fully the rapidly growing demand of the national economy for transport.

Enormous indeed is the task in the field of railway transport.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The electrification of railways must be carried on continuously. The means of transport must be modernized, enlarged and operated at high speed, and cable cars, belt conveyers, and pipelines widely introduced to radically raise the level of technical equipment in the field of transport, so that the increasing demands of the national economy for transport will be satisfied."

During the new long-term plan period railway freight turnover will increase 1.7 times, motor 4 times and water 4.4 times.

We will fully equip centralized goods stations and exclusive lines with loading and unloading means and warehouses and modernize them and organize freight transport more efficiently so that centralized transport will account for over 60 per cent of the total railway freight turnover.

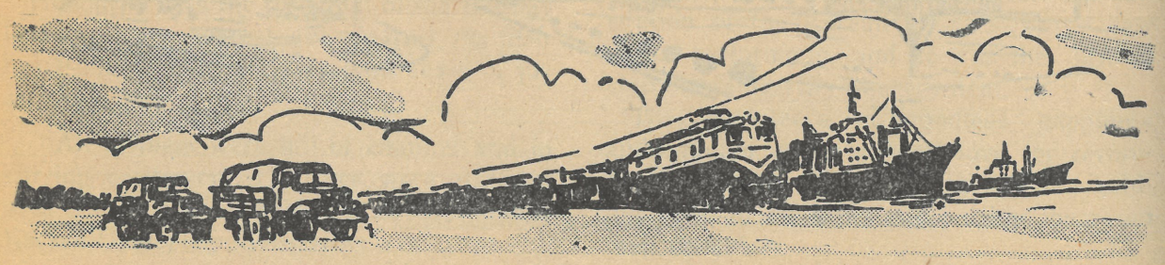
We will also manufacture plenty of standard containers of good quality for carrying bulky goods such as nonferrous ore headings, cement, chemical fertilizers and grains, as well as light industrial goods.

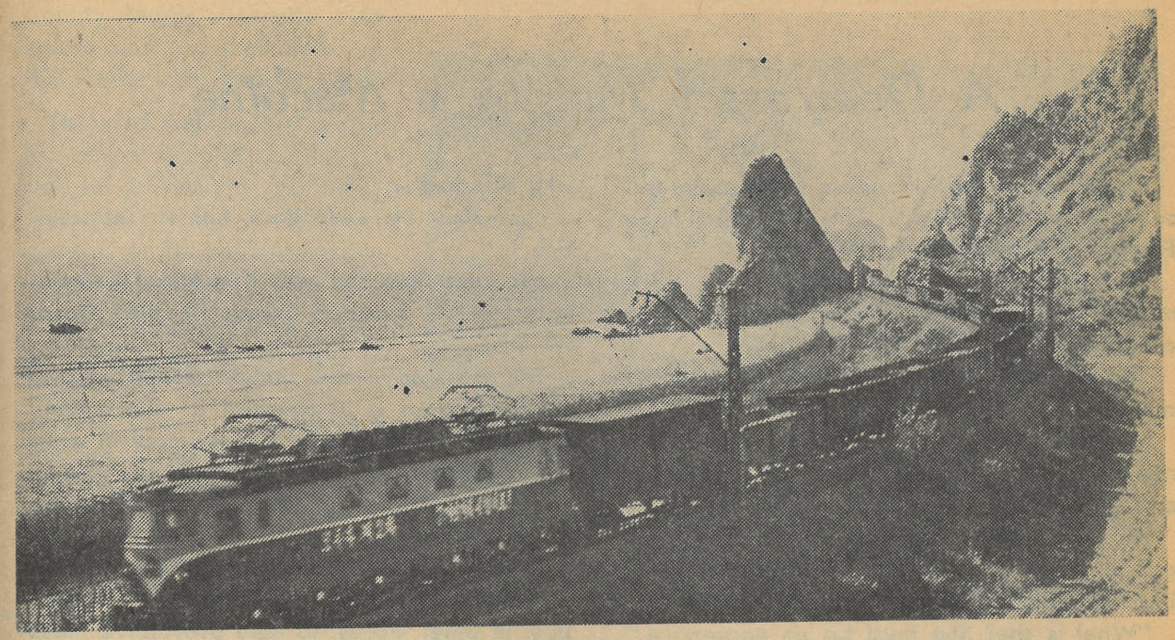
During the plan period, railway sections, 1,600 km long or nearly twice as long as those done in the previous Seven-Year Plan period, will be electrified so that 87 per cent of the total railway freight haulage will be done by electric locomotives. Main railway sections and shunting yards will be semi-automated or automated.

And we will better equip the existing electric locomotive factories and rolling stock factories and build modern freight car factories and rapidly increase the production of electric and diesel locomotives, heavy-duty waggons and various types of special freight cars including oil tank cars.

Through collective technical innovations we will introduce widely new techniques and advanced methods of work and bring about considerable progress in the modernization and scientification of railway transport.

The Second Seven-Year Plan also provides for the construction of new railways. The





Innovation in transport

Kanggye-Hyesan-Musan line will be completed to link our eastern and western sectors. Many new railway lines will be laid and narrow gauges widened.

During the new long-range plan period, the combined rail-motor-water transport will be multiplied and motor and water transport increased to relax considerably the strain on railway transport.

In motor transport, trucks and trailers will be increased and short and long-distance transport fleets reinforced to fully meet the growing demand for motor transport at the centralized goods stations and other places.

In water transport, coastal sea and river transports will be developed and the transport of exports and imports by our ships increased markedly.

Nampo, Wonsan and other trade ports on the east and west coasts will be enlarged and new modern harbors built to more than double the trade goods traffic capacity.

Cableways, belt conveyers and pipelines will be widely introduced in transport. While making the most of the existing ones, more cableways and belt conveyers will be built in the new long-range plan period, and the second-stage project of the Musan-Chongjin pipeline for the transport of ore headings and the laying of new pipelines including the naphtha pipelines pushed forward vigorously.

Our transport workers are now striving to carry out without fail their huge militant tasks in the same spirit as they displayed in the transport revolution in the past.

A Doctress I Met by a Machine

One bright morning I visited the well-lighted shoemaking workshop of the Sunchon Shoe Factory.

Machines stood in rows and workers were making various types of high-quality shoes quickly at them.

The pleasantly moving machines gladdened my heart.

When I went to the shoemaking workteam, my attention was drawn by a tall and stout, open-eyed young man at a pressing machine.

He was skilfully pressing shoe materials. A girl in smart khaki working clothes was helping him, talking softly with him.

"What is she? She must be an apprentice," I thought to myself, nearing the machine. But I made mistake. She had a band of the Red Cross on her left arm and there was a medic bag beside her.

"She must be a doctress, not an apprentice."

I learned that she was Kim Hak Gi, an internist of the Sunchon County People's Hospital.

The most advanced section doctor medical service system is established in our country. Under the system she, like other medical workers in our country, has a section in her charge. She was in charge of the Sunchon Shoe Factory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"... socialist medicine is essentially preventive, in other words, to take preventive measures beforehand to protect the working people from diseases. Socialist medicine can therefore be said preventive medicine."

Medical worker striving to implement our Party's policy of preventive medicine

The medical worker at the machine left a deeper impression on me than many medical workers I had seen fulfilling their duty in the sections in their charge as true servants of the people according to our Party's policy of preventive medicine shaped by the great leader.

When I praised her for her good service, she said, smiling:

"In the past doctors treated only patients who came to hospital.

But now we medical workers spend more time in the sections in our charge than in the hospital to implement the Party's policy of preventive medicine advanced by the great leader. Workers of our County People's Hospital also spend most of their time in the sections in their charge."

She said that medical workers at her hospital make it a rule to go out to factories, enterprises and residential quarters in the county and she was one of them.

"Our doctress is very enthusiastic in her work. She is always with us workers to prevent diseases and render medical service in good time," said the young worker.

According to him, she has her posts at workshops through which she conducts medical examination of workers regularly and gives them preventive and other medicines without delay.

Thanks to her sincere efforts there were no patients in the factory, he said as if asking for her consent.

Then she smiled approval and said:

"That's right. As he said there are no patients in the factory. So I spend much time, cleaning the workshops with workers and lending a helping hand to them. This is entirely due to the deep concern and wise guidance of the great leader who is doing his best to improve the health of our people."

From her words did I learn much.

And I felt heartily grateful to our country, our socialist land, which values man most and devotes greatest concern to the protection of his health and life, and which made the people realize their desire and live a happy and long life in good health by following the popular health policy and taking active preventive and therapeutic measures.

Whenever I think of our grateful socialist public health system I cannot but think about our toiling masses who could neither receive preventive treatment nor have themselves diagnosed even when seriously ill, under Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Hygienic propaganda is conducted in diverse forms

But today our people live a long and happy life in good health under the wise policy of preventive medicine advanced by the great leader, and children take preventive medicines on the third day after their birth and are looked after by doctors in their charge.

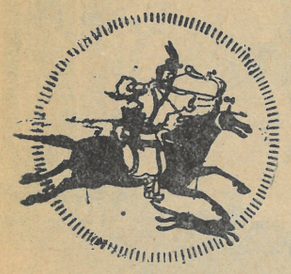
The doctress I met by the machine feels her pride and happiness as an engineer of human life, a true doctress of our Party, in implementing our Party's policy of preventive medicine.

The bell rang for exercises through the sunny workshop.

Workers, merrily laughing, came out into the compound well arranged like a park. Seen among them was the beaming face of the doctress. She left really deep impression on me.

Pak Jong Sop

Serial



Outline of Korean History (14)

Korea in Modern Period

(LATE 19TH CENTURY—SECOND DECADE OF THE 20TH CENTURY)

2) Korean People's Indomitable Struggle In Defense of Sovereignty

REPULSE OF US AND FRENCH ARMED ATTACKS

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has noted:

"In 1866 the people of Pyongyang sank the US pirate ship *General Sherman* which intruded into the Taedong-gang River. Our people and soldiers also repulsed an invading French ship."

The US aggressors, who had been scheming to turn Korea into their colony and invade Asia, using her as a stepping stone, since the 1840s, sent the armed pirate ship *General Sherman* to the Taedong-gang River in August 1866 in an attempt to loot treasures preserved in kings' tombs in the outskirts of Pyongyang and force Korea to sign an aggressive treaty of trade. The freebooters randomly opened fire, killing seven Koreans. All sorts of outrages were committed. They attacked villages on the riverside to loot the property and requested 1,000 *sok* of rice and huge quantities of gold. When this request was rejected, they detained Korean government emissaries who had been sent to negotiate. Enraged at this, soldiers and people of Pyongyang headed by Kim Ung U, great-grandfather of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, piled wood on ships and set fire to them, and annihilated the pirates.

In October that year, a French aggressive fleet sailed up to Kanghwa Island to force the Korean feudal government to conclude an unequal treaty. The execution of nine French priests who had entered Korea for espionage activity was the pretext for French inroad. The fleet, armed by seven warships and 2,500 crewmen, sailed to Kanghwa Island and butchered the people and attempted to take away cultural relics. Popular anger was brought to a head by this. People were organized into a volunter army. Soldiers who were stationed on the castle on Mt. Munsu to defend the estuary of the Han River deluged the invading warships with shells, killing 120 sailors. Gunners in Pyongan Province who were defending the castle on Mt. Chongjok on Kanghwa Island finished off more than 100 sailors by employing a decoying and storming tactics, thus completely warding off the aggressor troops.

In 1868, 100 American gangsters headed by Denkins, a staff member of the Shanghai consulate, intruded into Toksan county, Chungchong Province, and dug up the tomb of the father of Taewongun, the then highest representative of the Korean feudal government, to steal his body. Their aim was to force Korea to accept an unequal treaty by using this corpse as a bait. But their act of brigandage encountered with the powerful resistance on the part of the people in this area.

In May 1871, another US fleet armed with five warships, 85 guns and 1,230 sailors and commanded by Low, the then US resident minister in Ching, and Rodgers, the then Commander of the US Asian Fleet, intruded into Kanghwa Island. The US aggressors brazenfacedly demanded an unequal treaty on the pretext of the *General Sherman* incident.

The Korean soldiers and people fought the invaders with fortitude. Their firm will to struggle can be seen in the stone monuments then erected in many places of the country.

The epitaph reads: "Refusal to fight Western barbarians' invasion precisely means reconciliation; advocacy of peace negotiation means selling the country."

Korean artillerymen fired into the enemy's warships which had penetrated into the Han River and beat them back. Soldiers in Chojijin and Kwangsongjin fortresses on Kanghwa Island inflicted massive casualties upon the invading enemies and completely routed them.

All the victories won by the Korean people in routing the US imperialist aggressors were a world historically important victory, which meant the first crushing defeat on those who embarked on the overseas invasion.

SOLDIERS' MUTINY IN 1882 AND BOURGEOIS REVOLUTION IN 1884

Due to the rapidly intensified aggression and plunder by the Japanese militarists following the opening of ports to trade, the sovereignty of the Korean people was ruthlessly trampled underfoot. Revolts broke out in succession against the Japanese aggressors. A great wave of protest spread to the army camp.

In 1882 the group of Queen Min, who drained the country of its revenue by their riotous living, supplied soldiers with only one month's food ration as their pay after the interval of 13 months. Provisions were rotten and stony, into the bargain. The enraged soldiers launched a protest against the behaviors of wicked officials. But the government answered this with retaliation. The soldiers rose in revolt in July that year. They stormed into the house of Min group and the royal court and finished off wicked officials. They slew Japanese military instructors and drove the Japanese aggressors out of Korea.

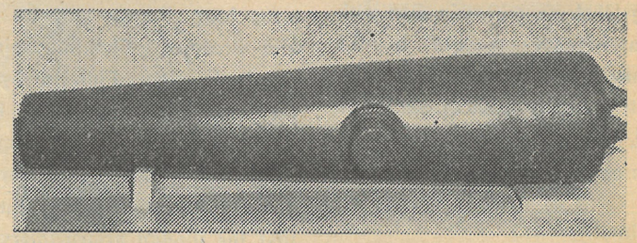
Taking advantage of the armymen's revolt, Taewongun, an opponent of Queen Min, seized power again. At that time, Queen Min, disguised as a court lady, managed to escape from a searching net and took to flight to Chungju. Soon she appealed to the Ching government for aid. Then came the response and 3,000 troops cruelly put down the righteous insurrection.

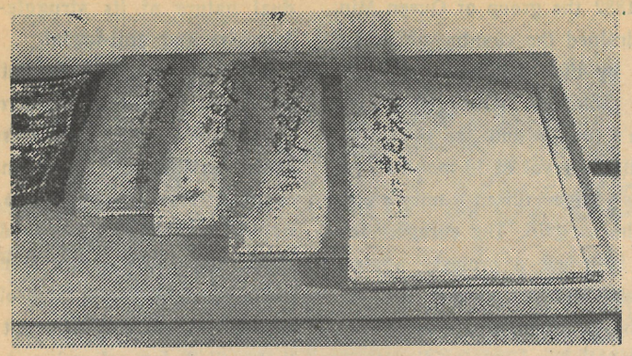
The revolt was unsuccessful because it was politically and organizationally unprepared. But this was the first massive struggle of crucial importance in view of the dual nature of its struggle—anti-Japanese and anti-feudal.

The first bourgeois revolutionary movement in Korea occurred in 1884. As a result of ceaseless peasant uprising and emergence of capitalist relations the whole structure of feudalism began to decline. In the mid-19th century some progressive intellectuals and officials advocated an enlightenment idea that called for reforming a backward feudal system on modern lines and paving the way to capitalism. Beginning in the 1870s an enlightenment group took shape with Kim Ok Gyun as its leader. As the government crisis became more evident following the opening of ports, adherents of the enlightenment idea emphasized the need for modernity. In the meantime they sent young people to Japan to be educated and pushed forward preparations for building a modern army of 1,000.

A modern newspaper "Hansong Sunbo" appeared. Reforms were undertaken in postal service and police structure throughout the country. But the reforms faced resistance from the conservative reactionary officials. In December 1884, they staged a coup d'etat, taking advantage of a banquet arranged in honour of the inaugura-

The gun of the US pirate ship "General Sherman"





Ten-day newspaper "Hansong Sunbo"

tion of a postal service bureau, and disposed of conservative ministers. There followed the formation of a new government. A new political programme was published. The programme rejected the Ching's interference in Korea's domestic affairs and the Korean feudal lords' flunkeyist diplomacy and called for reforming the old relations and developing modern industry, transport and military affairs.

But it was ineffective in view of the entry of the Ching army of 1,500 at the request of conservative officials and the Japanese army's violation of its avowed "support". Thus the government of the enlightenment group was short lived. The coup d'etat failed to attain its aim. This is explained by the fact that there was a foreign armed intervention; Korean national bourgeoisie adopted a wavering attitude; and the coup had a serious weakness—failing to stress a combination with the anti-feudal struggle of the peasants. But it was the first bourgeois revolution ever attempted in Korea, which aspired to a modernization on an independent basis.

PEASANT WAR IN 1894

Throughout the country there were frequent outbreaks against foreign aggression and feudalism following the opening of ports. The people's struggles finally developed into a peasant war of tremendous proportions in 1894. In February that year the peasants in Kobu, Cholla Province, rose in revolt against the cruel acts of plunder by a vicious county governor. The revolt soon spread over Cholla and Chungchong provinces. At the end of April, Chon Bong Jun, the leader of the uprising, organized an army of 8,000. The slogans were: "Drive out Japanese and Western aggressors!" and "Put the country's political affairs on the right track and let the people live with peace of mind!"

At the end of May, the peasant army beat the government army and occupied Chonju, capital of Cholla Province. Flurried by this, the feudal lords appealed to the Ching government for troop dispatch and, at the same time, proposed a deceptive truce. Knowing that the foreign armed intervention might involve fateful consequences affecting the life of the nation, the peasant army advanced a 12-point programme as a device for reform. When the feudal government accepted it, the peasant army withdrew from Chonju on June 11.

The points laid down in the programme were of anti-feudal and anti-aggressive nature. They included: punishing wicked officials and pro-Japanese elements, burning the documents in relation to servants and dividing land evenly.

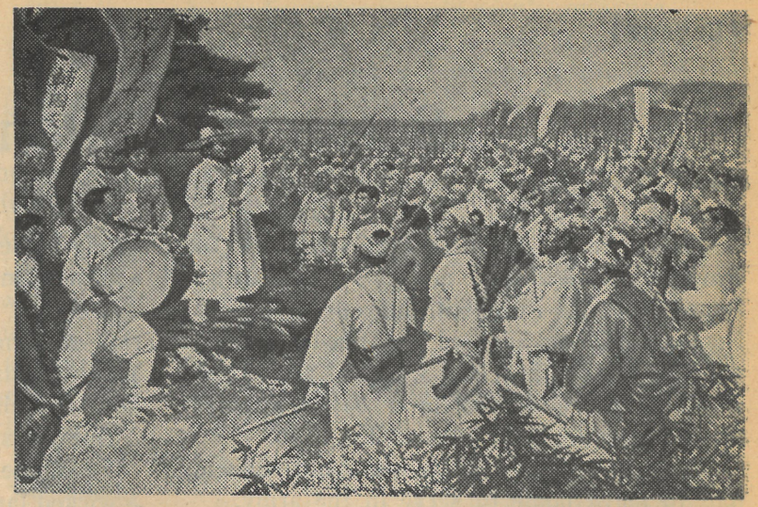
At that time the Japanese militarists who had been watching for a chance to invade Korea, landed their army of 8,000 men at Inchon on June 9, the following day when Ching troops of 2,000 men effected a landing at Asan Bay. Their pretext was to "protect" their residents in Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has declared:

"We do not forget the history of the Japanese imperialists' invasion of our country. They began worming their way into Korea in 1894 under the pretext of protecting Japanese residents in Korea."

The Japanese pretext for troop dispatch was, in fact, to cover up their black-hearted intention to drive the Ching troops from Korea and have a free hand there. But their pretext soon became groundless when the peasant army proposed truce. As things came to such a pass the Japanese imperialists now tried to introduce "reforms into Korea's domestic administration". Finally their gangster-like nature reached its high-water mark when they seized the Korean court, on the night of July 23, and two days later they launched an attack on the Ching troops without declaring war. Such was the beginning of the Sino-Japanese War.

Confronted with the Japanese imperialists' armed incursion, the very life of the nation was at stake. So, the peasant army stood up again in a save-the-nation struggle in October that year. At the end of November Chon Bong Jun worked out a plan to occupy Seoul. In accordance with this plan he, leading the peasant army of tens of thousands of men that assembled in Ronsan, Chungchong Province, started storming into Kongju. But after 10 days of fierce fighting against the Japanese modernly-equipped regular army and the government troops, the peasant army met its Waterloo. Chon Bong Jun was arrested and next year ended his days on the gallows in Seoul. Working on the pretext for putting down the peasant army, the Japanese imperialists' aggression troops savagely slaughtered 300,000-400,000 innocent people and committed destruction, plunder and rape. All these facts convincingly proved that the very Japanese imperialists were the outrageous aggressor and the inveterate enemy of the Korean people.



Peasant armymen confirm their determination to fight at Paeksan in Kobu.

The enlightenment group publishes the political programme of its government

Though the peasant war miscarried, it dealt a heavy blow at the aggressive policy of Japanese imperialism and greatly stimulated the modernization movement in Korea.

(To Be Continued)

(Legend)

Soeme and Pongson

Once upon a time there was a widower in Pine-shadow Village nearby Mt. Taesong, Pyongyang. He lived with his only daughter Pongson and an adopted son Soeme. Soeme was the son of his friend who had performed a great feat and died in a battle against foreign enemies who invaded Koguryo.

When Pongson was 15 years old, Soeme had to leave home to serve in the army.

She made his uniform with all devotion while Soeme mended his bow. On the eve of his departure, he thought she was more beautiful than ever before.

"Three years and three months, you said?" asked Pongson in a clear, ringing voice; she had the duration of his military service in mind.

"Yes, it's rather long, eh?"

"I counted it. There are 1,200 days in all. I'll spin a reel of hemp thread a day and weave cloth with 1,200 reels," said Pongson cheerfully. At this moment her father came back from a neighbour's house.

He changed his sitting posture and called Soeme in a grave tone of voice.

"Now I've got something to give you."

Pongson's father took out a sword from the closet and handed it to him, saying: "This is the sword with which your father struck off an enemy general's head. It is permeated with your father's patriotism."

Soeme felt choked with emotion.

"I won't dishonour him."

When parting with Soeme, Pongson stared at him with moist eyes and, touching the skirt of his uniform coat, said: "Be sure to fight well and come back to me. I'll wait." Her reddened profile reminded him of a lovely balsam flower wet with morning dew.

"Be attentive to your father. I'll be true to my father's will. And I'll engrave a line a day on my bow for 1,200 days."

Pongson passed every day, spinning a reel of hemp thread as she had promised. With the day of his return coming nearer how time slacks, she thought.

But a misfortune befell her.

Fascinated with her extraordinary beauty, a wicked landlord named Komdogu who lived in an adjacent village was conspiring to kidnap her.

One day Pongson's father went to his neighbourhood and she was alone at home. Longing for her lover, she quietly sang the following song:

For twelve hundred days and nights
I span the yarn devotedly.
The yarn unwound from every reel
Binds you and me so closely.

The reels of devotion changed
Into a new dress for you.
Every night stars look down at me
Who yearn so for you.

At this very moment the door was flung open and two savage-looking fellows sent by Komdogu rushed into the room and grabbed Pongson. She called her father in spite of herself. But they gagged her mouth and she couldn't shriek any more.

At the news her father ran after them hurry-scurry and wept, calling his daughter's name time and again. He fell into a swoon for several days because he thought that he had lost his dear daughter for good.

Soeme came at last. He prostrated himself and made a bow to Pongson's father. He gripped the young man's hands and wept without a word.

"Don't worry too much, father. I'll bring her back at any cost," said Soeme after hearing about her kidnapping.

Soeme went over to the next village where Komdogu lived. But Komdogu kept a dozen or so tough bodyguards in his house. And outsiders were strictly prohibited from entering his house, so Soeme could not know about the girl. As chance would have it, however, he happened to know that there was an old woman fortune-teller who frequented the landlord's house freely. He called at her house. The old woman said to him that with no amount of honeyed words and torture, Komdogu could bring Pongson to her knees and that there was a recluse Taoist in Mt. Ohak, who did his best to help the poor folk who were wronged.

Soeme thanked her and went to a deep valley of Mt. Ohak to find the Taoist.

When Soeme told him the reason why he had come, the Taoist said: "I have long intended to punish Komdogu, but failed to find a suitable man to do it. And I believe you are the very man. You must do the task with a firm resolve. You must have a strong sense of justice that you must work not for yourself but for many people. If you do so it will give benefits to the country in the future."

Soeme took his advice to heart. Now he was supposed to do exercises to become a very strong man. Half way up the mountain in front there was a giant pine-tree and under it was a square rock, which he could barely move even by using a lever. And under the rock was a spring and he had to drink three gourdfuls of water a day. Then he had to go to the Changsu Pond in Mt. Taesong 12 kilometres away and have a bath there every day.

He must do the exercises every day for a year, even during the severe winter, so that he would cover the distance of 12 kilometres before the Taoist finished counting from one to a thousand. In evenings he was supposed to study under the old man's guidance.

The Taoist sternly warned that if this secret was known to anybody, it would be the end of it.

As taught by him, every day Soeme removed the giant rock with the lever and drank the water under it and ran to the Changsu Pond to take a bath. (The legend says that the Changsu Pond in Mt. Taesong of today is where Soeme had bath.)

Meanwhile, Soeme began to learn reading and writing, fencing and arrow shooting from the Taoist.

A year elapsed.

Soeme became able to push the rock over the spring with a finger and go down and up the precipice at a breath. And he was excellent in fencing so that he would block every drop of black ink with his sword when his teacher sprayed it with a broom.

Meanwhile, rumour had it, that there had appeared a flying superman in Mt. Taesong,

who was sure to punish the wicked. Landlords and wicked officials could not sleep at ease.

As Soeme bade a farewell, his teacher told him:

"Remember that you must use your knowledge and strength for the sake of justice; otherwise, you will destroy yourself. From now on you should live not for your own sake but for the sake of the country and people."

At once Soeme set off for Komdogu's house.

He politely called for the master. A servant came out. Learning from him that a flying superman in Mt. Taesong came to him, Komdogu shouted to his men to firmly defend the gate. But Soeme pushed the heavy iron-barred gate with one hand, and it collapsed like a rotten fence.

As soon as he entered the courtyard, a dozen or so tough fellows attacked him, brandishing swords and spears.

Soeme flew into the air, kicking them all. And he rooted out and wielded a big ash tree before throwing it away over the wall.

At this sight, Komdogu's face turned black with horror.

Soeme went over to the hall, jerked up Komdogu by the topknot and threw him over to a distant corner of the wall.

Soeme opened the door of the room where Pongson was. Pongson was startled and jumped to her feet.

"Pongson!" shouted Soeme.

Pongson stared at him with moist eyes for a while and rushed to him, calling his name.

Soeme returned home with Pongson and they did farming with her father.

Later, Soeme gathered patriotic youths to pass over his knowledge and train them in military arts for the sake of the country.

Much water flowed under bridges and Soeme's hair turned white, when a foreign enemy invaded Koguryo.

Soeme formed a unit with his young disciples and went to the front.

Though he was over 60, he went valiantly to the battlefield on his swift steed, and his disciples valorously dashed ahead, raising war cries.

Whenever and wherever his sword glittered, herds of enemy soldiers fell dead.

The last decisive battle was waged. Pouncing on the enemy commander like a lightning, he shouted with a voice that shook the mountains: "Receive a sword from Soeme, an old man of great Koguryo!"

The enemy commander was quite strong and resisted desperately. But he was no match to old Soeme who, though white-haired, had lofty patriotic spirit, valour, strength as well as military arts developed all his life. The enemy commander was beheaded with Soeme's sword and fell off his horse.

After winning the war, he came back home again.

The government highly estimated his feats and offered him a high post. But he turned down the offer and followed the plough with Pongson.

Paekdusan Rhododendron

Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy revolutionary mountain (2,750 metres above the sea) soaring high at the northern tip of our country, is bright with various alpine plants blossoming in clouds of splendour in summer—darkish pink Rhododendron confertissimum, Phyllodoce caerulea Babington, Anemone narcissiflora Linnaeus, primrose and Korean poppy, etc.

Your eye is arrested especially by the deep yellow Rhododendron flowers.

The flowers are a perfect beauty. They are clear and cloudless and seem to be supported by charming green leaves that have just come out of the earth.

Rhododendron comes into full blossom in July as if to welcome the visitors to the mountain.

It is a small evergreen shrub of the azalea family. It grows to the height of about 40 centimetres.

The leaf is smooth in edge and is shaped like a long egg. It is 3-5 cm long and 1.5-2 cm wide. Its backside has many yellowish brown hairs.

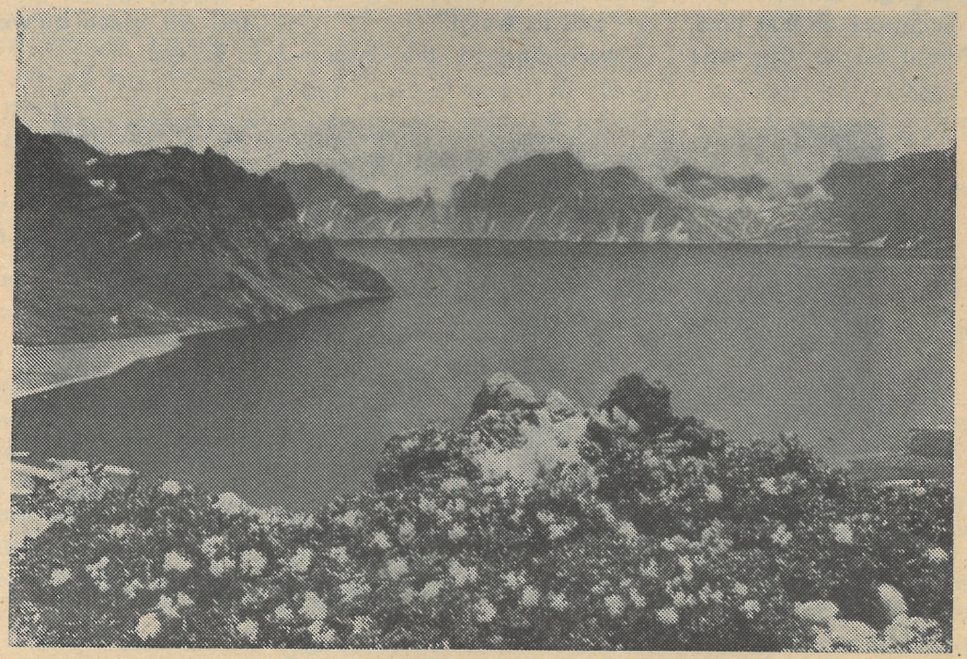
The shrub bears many yellow azalea-like flowers at the branch end.

Seed is oval and ripens in September and falls of itself. Rhododendron is a typical alpine plant which stands the strong cold of 40°C below zero.

Besides the yellow Paekdusan Rhododendron growing in the highland 1,300-2,500 metres above the sea there are white Rhododendron growing in places 700-2,200 metres high and light pink Ullungdo Rhododendron.

For its beautiful flowers Rhododendron is planted for ornamental purpose and its thick leaves have been used as valuable materials for drugs from olden times, calling it "cure-all." Now it is also used as a depressant.

Today we protect Paekdusan Rhododendron as an important plant in the nature reserve and the yellow flowers gladden the visitors to Mt. Paekdu-san associated with the revolutionary history.



Koryo Bronze Brazier Newly Unearthed

A Koryo bronze brazier was recently unearthed in Changjoa-ri of Changpung County some 30 km northeast of Kaesong, the capital of the Koryo dynasty (918-1392), in central Korea.

There is the site of the old stone walls at the foot of Mt. Suryong, the highest mountain about there. In the walls site there are the ruins of an old royal inn whose big cornerstones still remain scattered. The brazier was found in a sand layer 80 cm underground in the inn site.

The exquisite workmanship applied to it and its size fully show the high cultural level of our ancestors at that time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people is a talented, sagacious and civilized people who also developed brilliant traditions in science and culture."

The brazier is a round large bowl of four legs which is made mainly of bronze. The bowl is 113 cm in diameter (78 cm in inside diameter) and 14 cm deep, and the brazier is 39.1 cm high. The brim of the bowl is 17.2 cm wide and has an outer rim 2.9 cm wide and 2.8 cm thick.

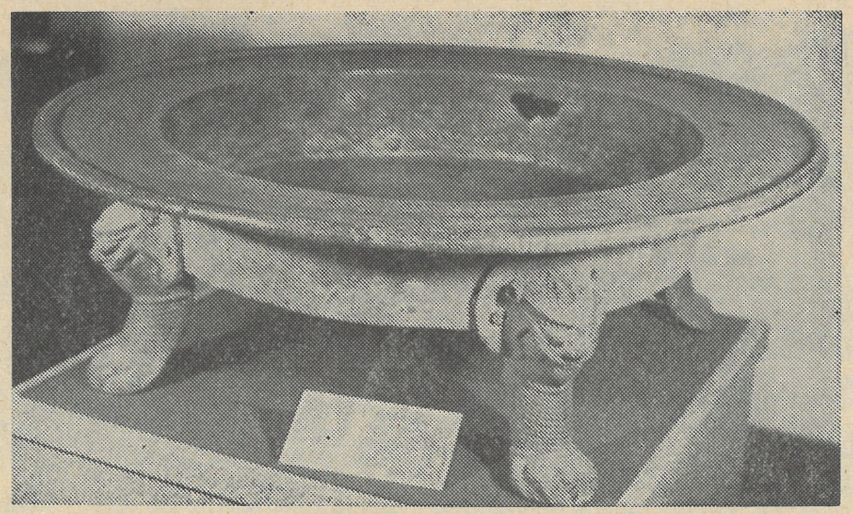
An inscription on the back side of the brim mentions the purpose of manufacture of the brazier, the names of its makers and its weight.

According to the inscription, the brazier weighs 240 *kun* (144 kg). So it is the biggest and heaviest of the old bronze braziers ever unearthed in our country.

It fully keeps the traditional form of Korean braziers and looks smart despite its large size. It is due to the good balance of outer and inner diameters, depth and height.

Its legs, shaped like the tiger's head and paw, keep a good balance and give it a sense of stability.

The legs of the brazier are fixed each with three rivets, 3.3 cm below the brim and 42.5 cm apart from each other. The rivets are 3.2 cm across, and the space between them is 7.5 cm.



The leg is 17.7 cm round, and its rivet-fixed upper part is shaped like the tiger's head: the eyebrows are bristling, the sparkling eyeballs seem to burst out of the socket, the tiny round pricked ears, the snout (with seven creases on it) is sharp and big and the opened mouth exposes sharp canines and eight incisors.

The lower part of the brazier leg is shaped like the tiger's paw: it has the paw of five sharp claws and the ankle which has ten lines like tufted hair.

Both upper and lower parts of the brazier leg give us a vivid picture of the intrepid tiger.

All this clearly shows the artistic craftsmanship and talents of the Koryo people.

By iron scissors excavated together with it and the land stratum where it was found, as well as its exquisite workmanship and size, we can conclude that the brazier was made in the Koryo period.

The inscription on the brazier also proves that it was made in 1164.

As seen above, the brazier shows the high bronze-casting technique and metal workmanship of our ancestors and is valuable as a new material indispensable for the study of the Koryo history.

Min Su Sok

Top Spinning

Top spinning is a traditional play of our children.

Our top is a toy that has a tapering brass-shod point on which it is made to spin by whipping.

It is usually made of such heavy and hard wood as birch, jujube and resinous part of pine.

There are different shapes of tops in our country including conical malpaengi *and cylindrical* changgopaengi.

The whip is a well-trimmed tree branch, some 50 cm long, which is tied with a string 20 to 30 cm long.

Player causes top to spin on the ground or ice by unwinding the string wound around it and then continuously whips it to keep it in a whirl.

Good player keeps it spinning a long time at a place without shaking its head, making sweet sound.

Top spinning is preferably played on glassy ice. Children amuse themselves, vying with each other in spinning tops long and making them produce good sound, letting them fight one another and running races spinning them.

It is good for children's physical training in winter. It is also good for developing their wood-working craft and thinking.

Today top spinning is popular among our children in winter.

"Paekdusan Prize" Sports Games

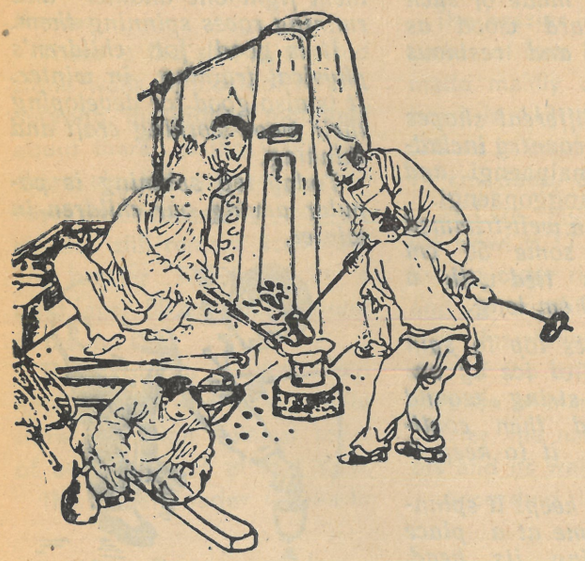
"Paekdusan Prize" sports games were held in our country from February 16 to 25.

In the period many sorts of games were played. There were volleyball, basketball, table tennis and other ball games and boxing, weight-lifting, wrestling, judo and shooting in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, and ice skating and hockey in Pujon, skiing in Samjiyon and swimming and water polo in Nampo.

The games were attended by February 8, Pyongyang, Amnokgang and other central and provincial sports teams.

They fully showed that our sports techniques are steadily developing in all events under the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's wise guidance and deep concern.

"Blacksmith's Shop"



Korean painting "Blacksmith's Shop" was drawn by Kim Hong Do, one of the famous realistic painters in our country in the latter half of the 18th century.

Through the blacksmiths at work, this painting gives a vivid and truthful description of the working life of the resourceful and diligent lower people oppressed and exploited by the ryangban *rulers and landlords in feudal society.*

An old man, who appears to be the elder in the shop, pinches with the long pincers a piece of red-hot iron that seems to have just been picked out of the forge, puts it on the round anvil and turns it giving all his strength to his hands, while men hammer it.

He fixes his keen eyes on the iron and gives strength at every hammer blow, tightly pursing up his mouth.

A bearded man of middle age or over has just brought down his hammer and now a young man next to him wields his hammer to strike a blow, stooping and twisting himself.

This makes the painting lifelike and gives you a good idea of the hammerers at work.

A peasant lad grinds a sickle, his chigye *(burden carrier) behind him, and a boy works the bellows. In composition they are closely connected with the men in the centre of the painting and bring them into relief.*

Rough sketch is especially wonderful and the movement of the characters is correct anatomically.

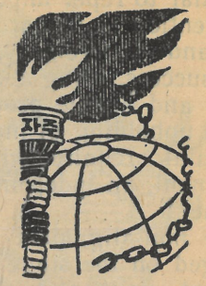
Their faces are full of joy of work and optimistic smiles.

The tools and implements in the shop are so well arranged as to perfect the composition of the painting.

Concise, bold, delicate, elastic and dynamic touches show the painter's master stroke.

Although it does not use colour, it is a masterpiece for the painter's adoption of an active theme, his sincere attitude towards the oppressed working people and his realistic stroke.

Championing of Independence— Nature of Non-Alignment Movement



The non-alignment movement is a powerful political force in our age. It is because it champions independence.

First, this movement reflects the main trend of our era, the era of independence. So it becomes its nature to champion independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is the main trend of our times which no force can check that the peoples of the world claim independence and that many countries are taking the road of independence." ("The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," Eng. ed., p. 311.)

Ours is a new historical era when the one-time oppressed and humiliated people have cast off the yoke of subjugation and emerged as the masters of their destiny, an era of independence when the masses of people make history independently and creatively and hew out their own destiny.

The peoples who have regained sovereignty and become true masters of their destiny are now carrying on the historic cause of building a new society, a mankind-longed-for society, where there are no exploitation and oppression and where people are fully independent.

The holy banner of independence is flying high especially in Asia, Africa and Latin America once under the colonial yoke.

The voice opposing all forms of domination and subjugation and advocating independence is ringing out loudly from all over the world.

People do not allow others any more to control and subject them.

The non-alignment movement fully reflects the desire of peoples for independence and makes it its vital demand to champion independence.

Next, the movement is the independent force of our times and sets it as its task to accomplish the cause of independence. So the championing of independence becomes its nature.

Most of the non-aligned countries were formerly imperialist colonies, and they have won independence and are striving for independent development.

After World War II, through their national liberation struggle many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America won independence and launched a worthwhile struggle for carving out their own destiny. The countries freed from the imperialist colonial yoke united as an independent political force—the non-alignment movement—for their common past and present lots and their common goal of independent progress.

The appearance of the non-alignment movement as an independent political force against imperialism has fundamentally changed the world balance of forces.

In Asia, Africa and Latin America, the colonial system of imperialism is finally crumbling and the imperialists' sphere of influence shrank considerably. Imperialism is going downhill and people triumph in their righteous cause. This historic change in our age is the brilliant fruition of the struggle for independence.

The imperialist-colonialists, however, are working in every way to maintain their old position as rulers and put the non-aligned countries, the third-world countries, again under their yoke, plunder, dominate and control them. So these countries are confronted with the task of smashing such moves, defending national independence and sovereignty and achieving progress and prosperity. The successful fulfilment of this task depends on whether or not they firmly maintain independence in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

The firm maintenance of independence is

essential to repel imperialist aggression and intervention, safeguard national independence and sovereignty, build a new society with success, bring about progress and prosperity and enable people to live well.

The upholding of independence is the fundamental requirement of the non-aligned movement, an independent force, for its development.

The non-alignment movement, which has emerged on the stage of history as an independent political force in reflection of the mighty trend toward independence, holds high the banner of independent idea.

The independent idea inspires the peoples, who have cast off the yoke of subjection and humiliation, to hew out their destiny by themselves, well aware that they are masters of their destiny.

The expanding and strengthening non-alignment movement exercises a tremendous impact upon the development of the general international situation. This is a result of the embodiment of the independent idea in the peoples' struggle.

The non-alignment movement is a mighty anti-imperialist independent revolutionary force of our times which fights to build a new, just and equal world free from imperialism and colonialism, a new world fully guaranteeing an independent and creative life, as desired by peoples.

In order to succeed in the sacred cause of anti-imperialism and independence, the movement must strengthen its unity in accord with its nature.

Only when united, a revolutionary force can fully display its strength. It is a truth proved by history that unity leads to victory, and disunity to failure.

The non-aligned countries must answer the imperialist machinations for division and estrangement with the strategy of unity. To do this they must give prime importance to unity and subordinate everything to it.

The difference in social systems, political views and religious beliefs can not be an obstacle to their unity.

They all reject foreign intervention and advocate independence. They, therefore, must endeavour to unite on basis of the common goal of independence.

Their firm unity under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence makes the non-alignment movement invincible and it is the sure guarantee of victory in the cause of independence.

Invincible is the lofty cause of the non-alignment movement which is turning the wheel of history on the orbit of independence.

Kim Sun Il

Seminar on Three Principles and Five-Point Policy of National Reunification Held

The "Study Group of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Works" in the Royal Academy of Art and Architecture of Denmark held a seminar on the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in connection with the publication of the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed with full respect in the seminar hall.

The chief of the group made a report which was followed by speeches.

The reporter and speakers said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification and has wisely led the Korean people to achieve the reunification of the country independently on democratic principles. Noting that the four-point proposal contained in the said statement is an embodiment of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by the great leader, they stressed that the proposal is a concrete and reasonable one reflecting the will and desire of the whole nation.

The proposal, they said, have opened a new prospect in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Africa Belongs to Africans

The African peoples are waging a vigorous struggle for the complete liberation of their continent with a firm conviction that they are the masters of Africa.

On the "Day of African Freedom" (May 25), the Korean people extend militant greetings and solidarity to the African peoples.

Today Africa has thrown off the cursed yoke of colonialism and is vigorously marching along the road of independence, changing its looks.

Through their strong national liberation movement almost all African countries have won independence and are struggling to build a new life, consolidating national independence and sovereignty.

The peoples still under the colonial yoke are bravely fighting for national liberation and independence.

Especially, the peoples in southern Africa are intensifying their liberation struggle against the racist regimes backed by imperialism.

The Zimbabwe people are waging a resolute armed struggle and the Namibian and South African peoples are vigorously carrying on various forms of struggle.

The African countries are supporting and helping these peoples in the struggle against the aggressive acts of the racist cliques.

The African peoples' daily mounting struggle proves a heavy blow to the imperialists, colonialists and racists and hastens the complete liberation of Africa.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"When the peoples of all the African countries fight resolutely in close unity, they will, sooner or later, drive the imperialists out of all parts of Africa to the last man, finally eliminate colonialism and build a new, independent and prosperous Africa, an Africa for Africans."

Today, the imperialists are scrambling furiously to drag the non-aligned countries, developing countries, into their sphere of influence by dividing and alienating them.

They are seeking cunningly to divide and alienate the African countries and place them under their control by taking advantage of territorial and tribal problems—the aftermaths of colonial rule—and their temporary difficulties in the way of building a new society.

This situation asks the African peoples to intensify their joint struggle against the forces of imperialism and old and new colonialism and crush their divisive and undermining moves thoroughly.

Unity is a weapon for struggle. Only when the African peoples fight against domination and oppression in close unity, they can drive the imperialists and colonialists out of all the parts of Africa to the last man, completely liberate Africa and build an Africa for Africans.

The Korean people will, as ever, actively support and encourage the African peoples in their sacred struggle for the final liquidation of colonialism, the complete liberation of their continent, and for sovereignty, independence and social progress.

The African peoples will surely achieve the complete liberation of their continent and build a new, independent and prosperous Africa free of imperialism, colonialism and racism by resolutely fighting, upholding the banner of independence.

Om Yong Jin

Salute the Sudan

May 25 this year is the 10th anniversary of the victorious May revolution of the Sudan, a tropical country of a long history.

The British colonialists had long occupied the Sudan and harshly oppressed and exploited its people. After a protracted struggle against the colonialists the Sudanese people who had not wanted to remain in colonial slavery won independence.

After independence, however, a political chaos continued owing to the moves of the British imperialists to sow discord between tribes and the fierce scramble of the right-wing political parties for power. The Sudanese people toppled the pro-Western government, set up the Leadership Council of the Revolution and proclaimed the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, on May 25, 1969.

The victorious May revolution opened up the highway to a new life for the Sudanese people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people are heartily rejoiced over all the successes attained by the Sudanese people in building a new society as over their own and express firm solidarity with their righteous struggle."

After the victorious revolution, the Sudanese people, under the leadership of President Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri, gained great successes in their struggle to get rid of the aftermath of colonial rule, attain national harmony and unity and develop the country independently.

Through their creative labour, they built and rebuilt various branches of industry such as power, building-material, oil refining and metallurgical industries which had not existed or had been weak under colonial rule.

Active measures were taken to end monoculture, the aftermath of colonial rule, and diversify farming. As a result, today they cultivate maize, rice, peanut, coffee, tea, banana, lemon, tobacco and so on in addition to wheat, millet and cotton.

They attained good results also in the fields of education, culture and public health.

The Korean people congratulate the Sudanese people on their successes attained in the struggle for national prosperity, regarding them as their own.

The Sudanese government and people are heartily rejoiced over our achievements made in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and actively support our people's righteous struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Though Korea and the Sudan are far away from each other geographically, they are closely bound by the strong bonds of friendship for the commonness of their past lot and their present common ideal of anti-imperialism and independence.

Our two peoples treasure their friendship and will further strengthen and develop it in conformity with their interests and the desire of the world's revolutionary people.

On the 10th anniversary of the victorious Sudanese revolution, the Korean people wish the Sudanese people fresh successes in their struggle for the independent development of the country and the building of a new life.

Choe Gyong Tong

African Countries Build National Industry

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If the countries of the third world are to consolidate their national independence already won and firmly uphold independence in politics, they should achieve economic independence."

The African countries are gaining successes in their struggle to consolidate already-won national independence and attain economic independence.

The Korean people warmly congratulate them on their successes.

These countries the development of whose national economy had been greatly restrained under long colonial rule are well aware that only when they attain economic independence can they completely free themselves from the economic control and plunder of the imperialists and defend political sovereignty and consolidate national independence.

They set it as their important task to build their national industry for economic independence.

In the past imperialists randomly plundered their African colonies and dependencies of their rich natural resources and destroyed their national industry, making their economy deformed.

The newly independent countries have to build their own national industry in order to do away with economic deformity, end imperialist plunder and stand on their own feet.

Today this is one of their imperative tasks for the building of a new society.

They are effectively using their rich natural resources to build their national industry.

In order to end the imperialists' plunder, they are adopting resolute measures to place the former's factories, enterprises and companies under state control.

Algeria nationalized petroleum, machine-building and chemical industries and foreign trade of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries.

The Congo destroyed the economic footholds of the imperialists for plunder and established a state-run electric power company, a state-run felling company and a national association for the prospecting and mining of underground resources and is placing power and extractive industry enterprises under its control.

In recent years Mozambique nationalized collieries and established state-run coal mines.

Angola and many other African developing countries nationalize foreign monopoly companies and factories and farms or restrict and control the economic activities and concessions of imperialist monopolies.

While nationalizing key economic bran-

ches, the new-emerging African countries establish factories and enterprises and create new industrial branches, using their rich resources.

In Ghana there were only several small mines in the past. In recent years it has built many factories using its own raw materials.

Senegal pays special attention to the building of medium and small factories and enterprises. More than 200 factories and enterprises are producing consumer and other goods for domestic use.

Cameroon exported its cotton and imported textiles in the past. But now it meets 70 per cent of domestic needs for textiles with its own products made from its good cotton.

Many other African countries have striven to build national industry and strengthen its foundations since their independence. Now they are producing some of manufactured goods at home which they imported in the past.

African countries building a new life pay attention also to the training of native cadres needed for the management of their economy.

As a result of the colonialists' policy of wiping out national culture and their obscurantist policy, these countries could not have their own technical personnel required to run their state and economic organs and factories and enterprises.

They, therefore, have taken a number of positive measures to train technical personnel since their independence.

Tanzania is setting up higher educational establishments, technical personnel training centres by earmarking one-fifth of the state budgetary expenditure for education. It disbursed 250 million Tanzanian shillings for the training of national cadres in the 1977-78 fiscal year.

Nigeria set up a national bureau for technical education which gives unified guidance in the training of technical personnel.

There are now 13 colleges and many secondary technical schools in Nigeria.

Botswana, Senegal, the Central African Empire, Seychelles and many other countries have set up universities and colleges, specialized schools, high schools and technical schools and technical personnel training centres.

African countries are training a large number of technical personnel. Zambian University turned out thousands of graduates so far who are now working in different economic branches. Algeria trained many technicians and management personnel in petroleum industry.

The developing African countries are actively tapping their abundant underground resources to use as raw materials of industry.

Guinea is striving to develop the mining industry of bauxite, its chief mineral resource.

It is to mine 25 million tons of bauxite in 1980 according to its long-term plan. Now it produces several hundred thousand tons of alumina.

Togo, Guinea-Bissau and many other countries mine large quantities of underground resources by directing great efforts to the mining industry. They are vigorously carrying on the prospecting of underground resources to find and tap new deposits.

Today many African countries are laying the foundations of an independent national economy by creating building-material, chemical, mining and other heavy industries and textile, food, footwear and other light industries through their vigorous struggle to build national industry.

The Korean people will, as ever, support the African countries in their strugge to build national industry.

Pae Hyong Chil

Short Story

A Usual Morning

By Chin Jae Hwan

The harvest was an unbelievably great success. The weather of the year had been precarious; chilly days continued longer than usual in the spring, delaying the sowing in the fields. Then followed a long spell of rain in the summer with a scarcity of sunshine for crops. And the unexpected drought in some areas. The cold front weather, wild and untamed, sweeping the globe, threatened our country. The cold, rainstorm and frequent drought had to be challenged. So a vigorous struggle was launched in no time by the Party and it continued throughout the year. And the result was a praiseworthy success over the ferocity of Nature.

Although many countries were suffering from food crisis and people starved to death in some lands, a bumper crop was brought in here for all to see. In this land there was nothing to be concerned about, except for how to store up the yields—a proud and happy concern!

No wonder, however, there were some persons easygoing over the lack of storages. This meant causing loss of grains and delay of thrashing.

It was not a matter to be overlooked, the great leader thought. Not a grain should be lost but put away in time. The officials should be awakened in the realization of this matter that seemed out of their minds.

"Well, how are you going to make up for storages, eh?" he eyed the farm chairman's face, consideringly.

"I've arranged for the timbers to be sent from Ryanggang Province. We'll build the storages as soon as they arrive."

The leader paused for a moment and shook his head reflectively.

"Wouldn't it take too long? What will the whimsical weather bring, Goodness knows."

This put the chairman into perplexity.

"Can't you get them around here?"

The chairman now got utterly bewildered and helpless.

"Haven't you timber-woods on your farm? There they are, wooded hills over there."

The great leader pointed to the wooded hills across the village.

"We aren't allowed to touch a single tree there, dear leader."

"Why not," said he, throwing a look at her worried face.

"There's a severe watcher—a public security man."

"Public security man?"

"Yes, sir. He's been taking care of them for ten years. He doesn't allow anybody to cut a tree."

The girl was pushing her hair up, that was drawn down her ears. The image of the watcher who had been ignorant of her farm's situation raced through her mind.

The great leader walked on slowly, ponderously. Ten years! Not so long a period, maybe. He was recalling an event that had happened ten years ago. ...His car was turning round a bend of that hill, when there flashed into sight random nakedness of the hill. He jerked to a stop. Then, there his eyes caught

a figure—a watcher for sure.

"Why is this hill so bared of trees?"

"Sorry, dear leader, cooperative farmers have felled them... to make the cold-bed seedling frames. Licences they're carrying with them."

The great leader looked deeply regretted.

"They're to be blamed, those who give licences carelessly, and so are you as a watcher. Rather young to fell, as far as the trees are concerned. The hill will be bared wholly if it goes that way."

The leader talked to him for a while, giving him a gentle advice mingled with chiding.... After that the trees began to grow and flourished, and each time he chanced to pass around here he would recall the young man.

"Oh, Comrade Chairman. Seems he's the man I know, judging by your talk. Now that the trees have grown for use, come along with me to consult him."

Instantly a light of candid innocence came over the girl's face. She excused herself for a short leave, and disappeared among corn storages. She soon came back with a small, white bush-basket. The pretty basket with its red and blue strips was covered by a clean cloth. The girl, taking it carefully in her arms, got into the car.

The car glided out of the village. It passed a good-looking shop in front of the apple orchard and ran along the irrigation channels dotted with mulberry trees. The leader looked out and, turning to her, asked:

"Come. Fish packages are piled up there in the shop yard, but few houses supplied with fish. Can't see eaves hung with strings of fish for drying, eh?"

The girl looked out automatically, but now already the fields were sweeping into sight and the dwellings with their wall pillars hung with corncobs were left behind.

"They are buoyant with the big crops, so seem to care little for their own living, dear leader," the girl said quietly, her head down, but felt the pricks of conscience.

"Well, then how about vegetables for pickling? And the firewood?..."

The girl hesitated again, feeling the basket on her lap.

"Dear leader, I've been little concerned for their life, but only for the work."

He listened to the young chairman's confession.

"You're in charge of the farm," he said thoughtfully. "So you must look after their life. The busier you get, the better you've to look after them. You must try to know if they've got enough bean soy and paste or salt, and if anyone gets ill and take good care of them. That's the way you can make them work well."

"I will remember, dear leader," she said, again her head down, and changed her pose a bit as if too ashamed to sit still.

The car pulled up near the thick forest at the edge of the road. It was dawning. The eastern sky was cloudless, and was glowing red. The fresh, cool air was drifting from the woods.

The great leader was looking at the hills, hands on the sides. All had grown luxuriant in green. There was no sign of bareness on the ridges, in valleys and on the cliffs, wherever, and lush green was all around.

Suddenly there was heard a snap—twigs were broken somewhere, breaking the morning still.

"Sure someone is there in the bush," said the leader to the chairman.

"It must be the public security man. He comes to look round the hills every early morning and evening. He does it while doing his task as a public security man. He even has moved to a house at the foot of the mountain."

"Seems he's a man of will." The great leader made his way through the woods, in the direction of the twig snap. Trees had fully grown, all healthy. The grass was clean as in the yard spiced with faint fragrance of grass and pine resin.

Came another snap of twig. The leader, looking around, climbed up a hill and caught sight of a public security man in uniform, under a big tree. He was breaking away a dead branch with a long-handled sickle—all absorbed, with his face upward.

The great leader paused to see what he's doing. As the sickle caught a twig, its long handle was pulled down and the dead twig fell down with a snap. This was the way he tended trees and preserved the woods. The leader looked into the man's face for a while. And he was just the man he had met ten years before. There was no change in him. If any, it was that he appeared to have a little put on weight. The leader walked closer to him.

"How are you?"

At the unexpected voice he turned his face, with the sickle-pole in hands, and instantly let it go. He stood at attention. The pole on the branch was suspending like a clock pendulum in the air.

"Nice of you to look after trees. You look after them every early morning?"

The fatherly leader stroked his back that smelt of the pine.

"Got older you've. Well, remember our meeting on this hill? Already ten years ago." So saying cheerfully, the great leader grasped his resin-stained hand.

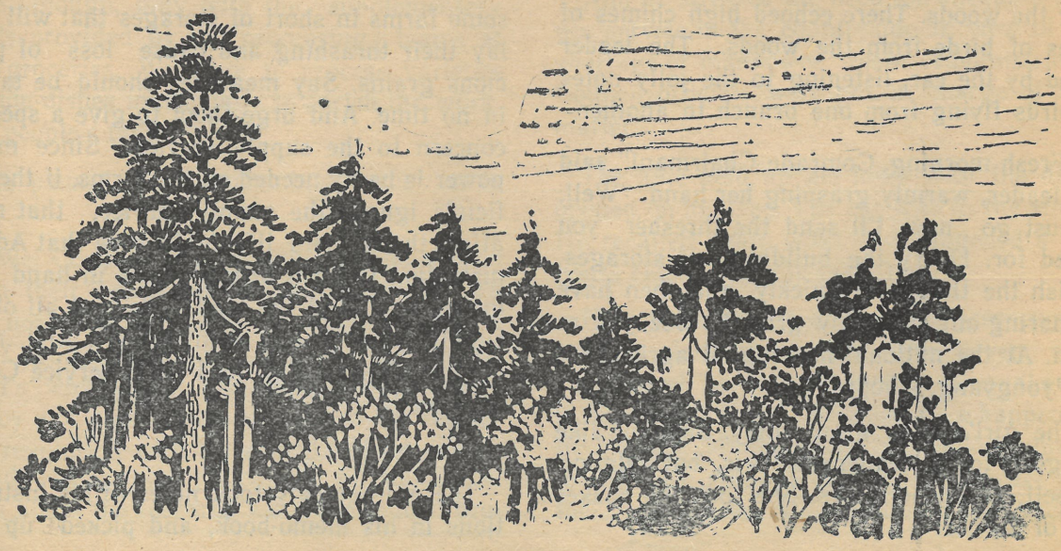
"Then they're old acquaintances?!" the girl thought, throwing a smile towards the man.

"You must have had pretty much trouble at that time, I suppose," the leader went on. "All you got then was reproach instead of sympathy for you. I wasn't in peace of mind, too. I was afraid that the hills, fields and even minds might be barren. But I'm relieved now." The great leader continued, gazing into the dense forest:

"The hills have grown thick. When they are wooded like this, the soil grows fertile and there will be a good harvest. We'll gather in abundances from the fields, orchards and timber hills. How wonderful!... You've done well, guarding hills and fields for the country."

The great leader, hands on the waist, was contentedly looking at the vast expanse of fields and hills.

"You know, all farms have had a big crop now, and their corn and rice storages are overfilled. They are short of them, so I hope you could afford one thousand cubic metres or so of timbers here, all right?"



"Yes, dear leader," replied the man, straightening himself up. "Have anticipated their use for the good of the country someday."

It pleased the leader, and he glanced at the chairman who was standing a little hidden behind a tree. Her eyes, open wide, were looking at the public security man. And she thought to herself: H'm, he is not such a sort of person I believed ought to be.

"You've heard him, Comrade Chairman? Make ready to take timbers and build the storages right away."

The leader was glad to have got a good sailing for the chairman. The leader pulled down the dead branch with the pole. It snapped down and he heartily laughed at him.

"You've had a good tending. These trees have grown at the cost of your youth. And they'll be put to use for the nation. It's just for the people's welfare that both you and I are working. And in it we see the joy and worth of our life. I'll remember your troubles. Good-bye!" He gave him a firm handshake before walking down to the road where the car was.

The morning sun just rising over the hill was a delight, spraying off the gleams all over the woods. There echoed high chimes of notes of birds from the woods. The leader stood by the car, listening to the jolly notes of birds flying from one branch to another.

"Fresh morning, Comrade Chairman!" said the leader, warmly grasping her hand. "Well, I must go now. I'll send the thresher you asked for. Hurry the building of storages. Finish the thrashing quickly, and then have a sharing-out ceremony grandly. See you again. At the national meeting of agriculture in Pyongyang, I hope."

The girl's eyes grew misty. She felt like clinging to the leader's sleeves, but calming herself, wiped her tears. She took the basket out of the car.

"Dear leader!" She put it respectfully before the fatherly leader. "Here are the corncobs we've reaped. Please have a look."

"Is that so?"

The great leader, with a kind smile, uncovered the basket that was sending off the sweet scent of steamed corncobs.

"Look quite tasteful, Comrade Aide!" The aide took the basket in his hands. The leader pressed the cloth edges to a former shape. "Thank you, Comrade Chairman. I'll take this to Political Committee members so that they may taste your harvest."

The girl's face was radiant with ecstasy and happiness. The great leader again grasped her hand warmly, and got into the car.

The car slid off to Pyongyang. The fields and low hills flew by. The road wet with the rain got rutted by the car running far round the farm village early in the morning.

The leader, who had been looking out, said to the aide;

"Inform the agricultural officials of how the matters stood at Kumdae-ri. And urge them to have a good study of the progress of grain thrashing and storing on the cooperative farms across the land. Perhaps there are some farms in short of storages that will delay their thrashing and cause loss of precious grains. Say measures should be taken in no time. And urge them to give a special concern to the supply service. Since manpower is badly needed on the farms, if the officials ignore the supply service, that may affect the farmers' life. Make sure that Administration Council officials take in hand this matter and send the foodstuffs and all other supply goods to the countryside. ...And...ring up the Chairman of the Public Service Commission."

"Yes, sir."

The aide quickly took notes of his instructions in his memo-book, and picked up the receiver.

"He is on the phone, dear leader."

He took the receiver and said:

"Comrade Chairman? Good morning. I've got something very important to tell you. How many rice cookeries are there in Pyongyang?...Then...what about noodle makers? And the bakeries?"

His face as he got the answer grew clouded.

"Is that all? Then there's no hoping we make the working people's life comfortable. If things go this way we can hardly lighten the women's kitchen work. We have to build a rice cookery, a bakery and a noodle plant at each *dong*. At each *dong*, understand? Then the housewives wouldn't need all cooking at home, for they get warm rice and bread."

The leader changed the receiver in the other hand, asking brief questions or nodding to himself.

"All right. Please do so. ...And how is the research work in the food processing industry? If it goes successfully, that's commendable. I know the city's working women have the benefits of Morning & Evening Counters. You can hardly lessen all their kitchen burdens, though, only with the supplementary foods provided by the processing teams at the groceries. We have to process varieties of side-dishes industrially to enrich the working people's tables."

He paused for a moment and went on to say:

"We, Communists, have to free the women from their heavy burden of homework. It's our noble duty. If not, we cannot expect a final solution to the problem of women. That's why we set this matter as a Party policy and carry it out as part of the technical revolution with three major tasks, understand? At proper opportunity I'll inquire again about the research work in the food processing industry."

The aide felt his heart becoming full. He took the receiver in his hands and hung it up. He could not repress the swell of emotion; he came to see clearly why the fatherly leader had called up the Public Service Commission's Chairman. Who could fathom the depth of the leader's consideration for our people?

An hour later a car was on the road; the respected and beloved leader of our people was on his way to the office for the day's work.

Here is the diary of the aide, which reads:

"Rain in early morning. The respected and beloved leader has been to a distant farm. An unexpected schedule to me. He set out despite the drizzling.

The great leader found the farm short of corn storages and has a measure taken against recurrence on other farms.

Instructions have been given to the officials concerned to set up a rice cookery, a bakery and a noodle shop in every *dong* in order to lighten the women's kitchen work. Also he gave pointers about quick industrialization of food processing.

And he stressed the need for adequate supply service in the countryside in view of the shortage of manpower there. Administration Council officials were put in charge of this matter."

The aide held up his head with the diary opened on his laps. The car was in the street. He recalled again what had happened a few hours before going to the office.

How much the great leader is preoccupied, and his elaborate thoughts are woven with warm love! Today's was not an unusual event in his daily routine. So ordinary a happening in his life. Many, many tremendous undertakings are mapped out under his care and there will be an endless story about such a

happening as today's. It may be "colourless" for the leader, but for the nation it was a day relating the great life of its leader to be recorded down in its eternal history—history of the prosperity of our nation and the blessed people with that great love behind.

The wide road was clean with the previous rain. The roadsides grew thick with people in their attractive attires going to their place of work.

The great leader was keeping his eyes on them in silence, with a broad, gentle smile. The eyes moved to a young man who was carrying in his arms a child dressed warmly, with a red cap on. Beside him was walking his wife, a glossy bag in hand. He touches his wife's hand as a sign of the car coming, and bows respectfully towards it. Walkers slacken their pace and follow suit, expressing profound reverence and thanks. The great leader nods lightly in reply. The aide felt his heart swelling and his eyes wetting.

The great leader and the happy people! The aide spoke aloud at heart, unable to contain his excitement. People must remember! The leader has been to a farm village, while you're still asleep. And out of his concern for the working women's chores, he has proposed building rice-cookery, bakery and noodle shop in every living quarter.

Maybe there are people who look at the change of environments as-a-matter-of-factly—those welfare service establishments that mushroomed to lessen the women's kitchen burden and the industrially produced side-dishes supplied at their homes.

Maybe they think the great leader was on his way to the office early as usual. But mind you, is that really so?

The End

Performance of Celebrated Actors Wins Working People's Acclamation

Sometime ago People's Actors and Merited Actors gave their performance at the February 8 House of Culture amidst the high acclamation of working people in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

Their items included solo, duet and solo dance.

People's Actor Choe Chang Un, 68 years old, appeared first on the stage.

This soloist sang energetically the song "The Leader Calls at Our Post", recalling the glorious days when he met the great leader and moved the audience to admiration.

Solos of People's Actor Choe Chang Rim and People's Actress Kim Ok Sun also called forth loud applause.

Folk song sung by Merited Actress Li Jong Sun gripped the hearts of the audience.

Merited Actress Hong Jong Hwa delighted the audience with her beautiful dances "My Post" and "Changgo Dance."

The performance of the famous actors gave great encouragement to the working people striving to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Do You Know?

Pyongyang Bell

The Pyongyang bell is in its house beside the Taedong gate (east gate of the old Pyongyang castle on the bank of the Taedong-gang River) in Pyongyang.

At the beginning it was hung from the ceiling of the loft of the gate. In 1714, when the north fort was rebuilt on Moran Hill, the bell was moved to the north watchtower of the fort. Later fire broke it and in 1726 a new bell was cast. It is the Pyongyang bell preserved up to now.

The bell is 3.1 metres high, its mouth 1.6 metres wide and its weight 13,513 kilograms. It was made of various alloyed metals. So its chime is solemn, sweet and resonant.

There are pictures, figures and clouds sculptured in relief on its outside surface which symbolize strength and courage. It also bears an inscription which mentions why it was made.

The bell is beautiful and its suspender is shaped like two imaginary dragons which have coiled themselves up. This delicate and lovely sculpture of dragons is of high artistic value. It is a typical work which shows the casting art of our ancestors at the time.

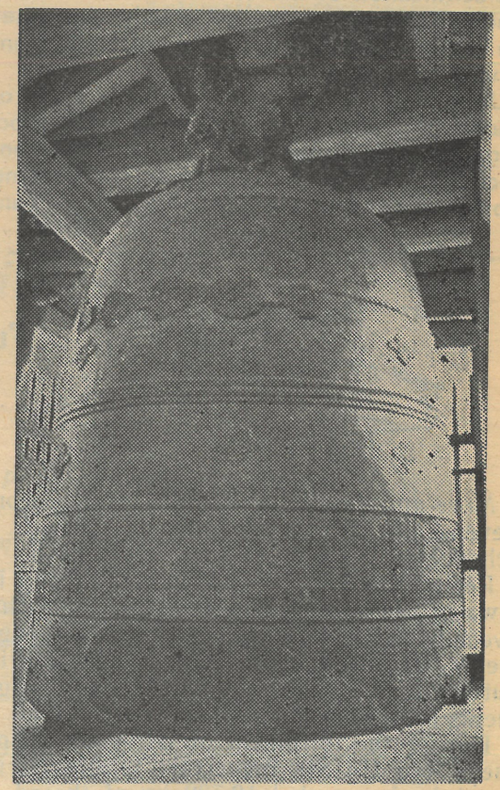
The Pyongyang bell was closely connected with the Pyongyangites in their daily life. It was chimed at four a.m. and at ten p.m. to open and close six gates of the Pyongyang castle simultaneously. It was also sounded on great happy occasions or in warning against flood, fire or other calamities and against foreign aggression.

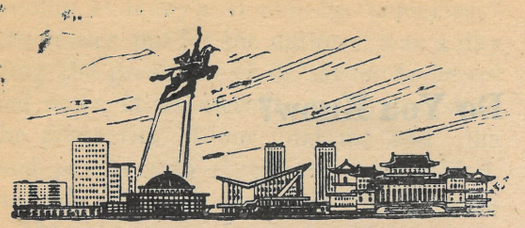
But the bell had ceased to ring for nearly half a century due to the Japanese imperialist aggressors' policy of wiping out national culture until it solemnly sounded through the whole land after the country's liberation.

On December 31, 1945, the first New Year eve after liberation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called a functionary and instructed to ring in the New Year at midnight, saying that the bell was our precious cultural treasure and had been used as an important signal bell in repulsing the foreign aggressors.

That day he said that now that the country had been liberated the bell should be sounded properly and that if the bell was rung our people would spend the first New Year's Day after the liberation of the country significantly and joyfully.

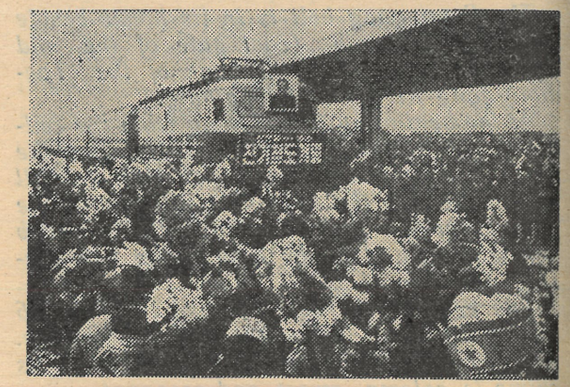
Thus, according to his instructions, the Pyongyang bell was used to ring in solemnly every New Year after liberation.





News

Sinanju-Huichon Railway Electrified



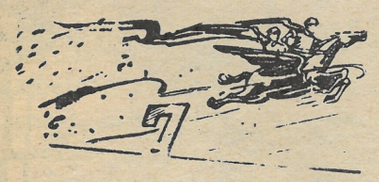
Recently our railway builders completed successfully the Sinanju-Huichon railway electrification and the opening ceremony was held at the Sinanju Youth Station.

The completion of this project is one more great achievement made in carrying into effect the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's far-reaching plan on electrifying all the railways and modernizing traffic.

Electrification of this section with a steep gradient and many curves greatly increased the traffic capacity and improved culture and service in railway.

Upholding the great leader's instruction on electrifying railway, builders and youth shock brigaders introduced many new methods and mechanization in tunneling, wire-spreading, substation construction and other work and finished the project in 8 months, breaking through many difficulties in the cold winter.

The first train ran over 100 kilometres along the Chongchon River via Kaechon, Kujang and Myohyangsan and arrived at the Huichon Station on schedule.



Fulfillers of Second Seven-Year Plan Assignments Increase

More and more workers fulfil their Second Seven-Year Plan assignments ahead of schedule.

Reeler Ryu Un Sil and weaver Hong Bo Hwa of the Pyongyang Hosiery Factory had overfulfilled their daily and monthly assignments far ahead of schedule. They carried out their Second Seven-Year Plan assignments as of February 15 this year.

During the fulfilment of her plan assignment Ryu Un Sil, invariably faithful to the great leader, reeled 19,732 kg of thread by constantly raising her technical level and actively introducing advanced work methods.

Weaver Hong Bo Hwa raised her skill, tended scores of machines and turned out 165,300 pairs of socks during the fulfilment of her plan.

Moulder Li Yong Ae of the cast iron workshop of the Rakwon Machinery Factory too fulfilled her Second Seven-Year Plan assignment and continues to make innovations in production.

Automatic central control panel

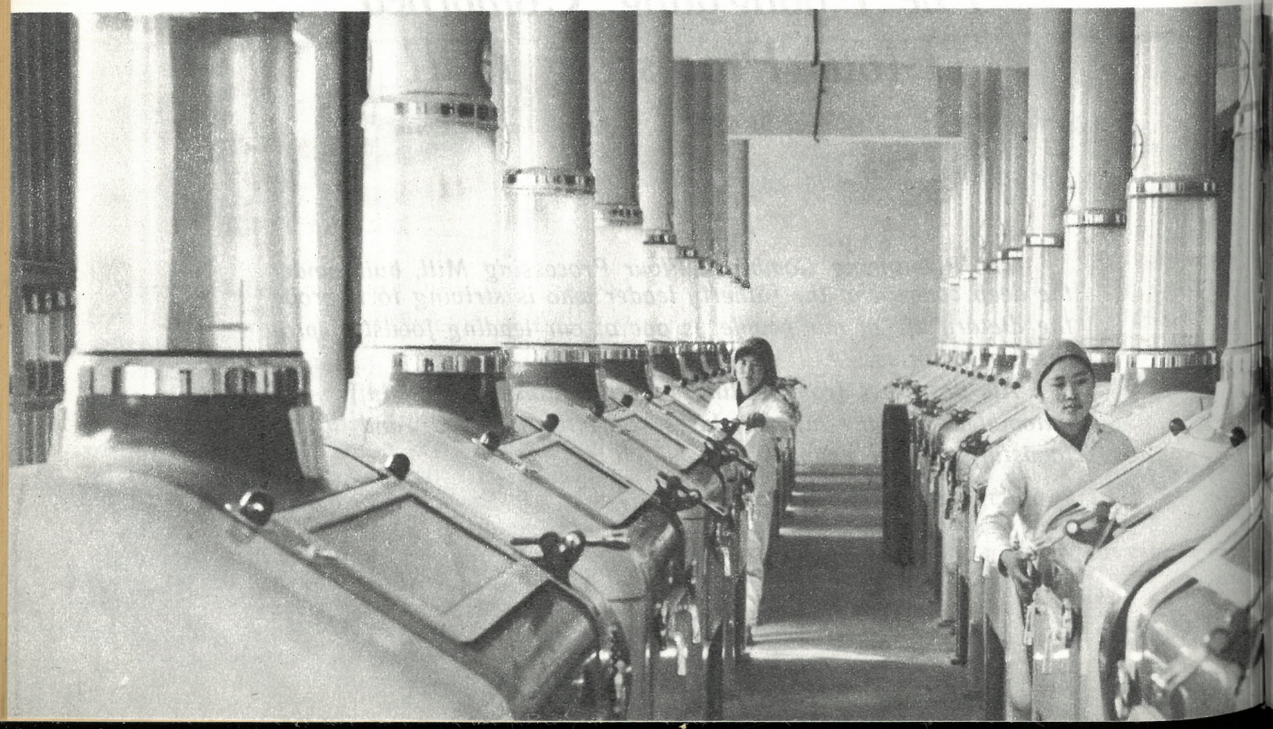
The Pyongyang Combined Flour Processing Mill

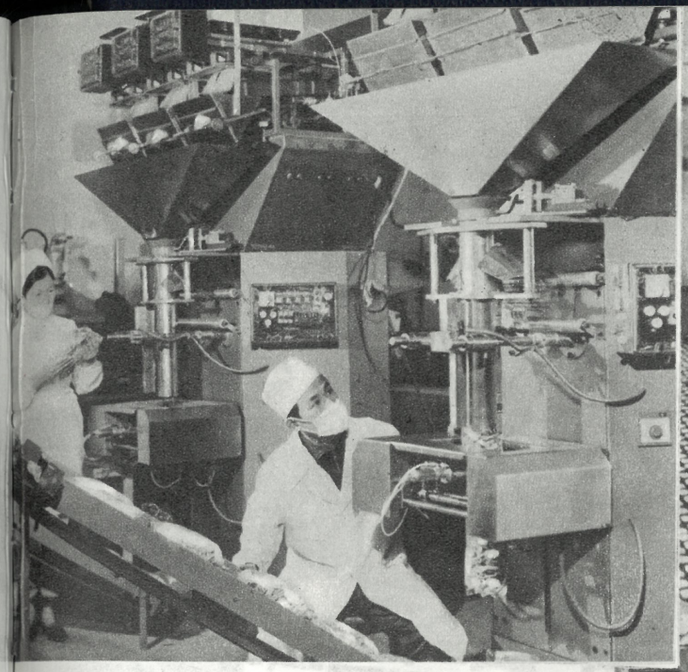
The Pyongyang Combined Flour Processing Mill, built under the deep concern of the fatherly leader who is striving to improve the dietary life of our people, is one of our leading foodstuff processing factories.

All processes from milling to production of foodstuffs are automated and the mill produces confections, bread and other foodstuffs for the people.

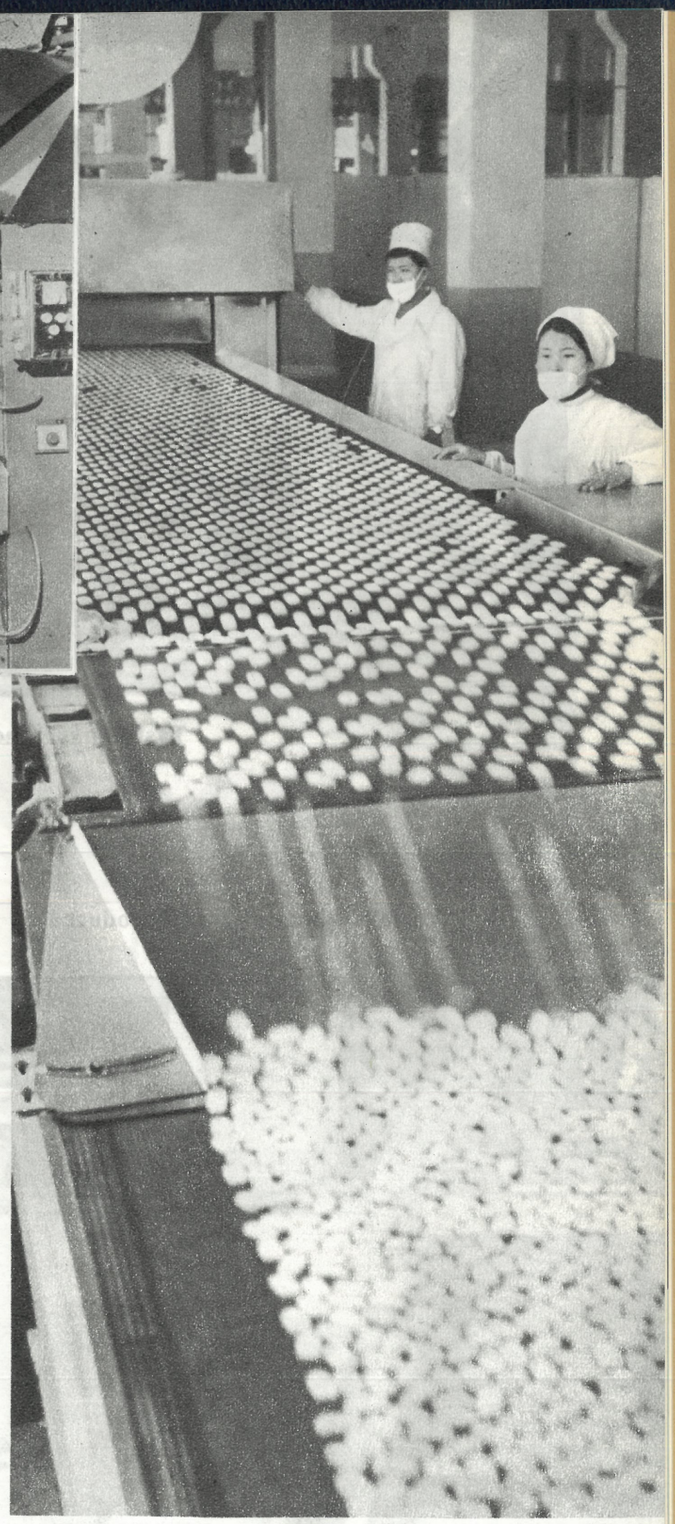
Now flour packing has become joyful

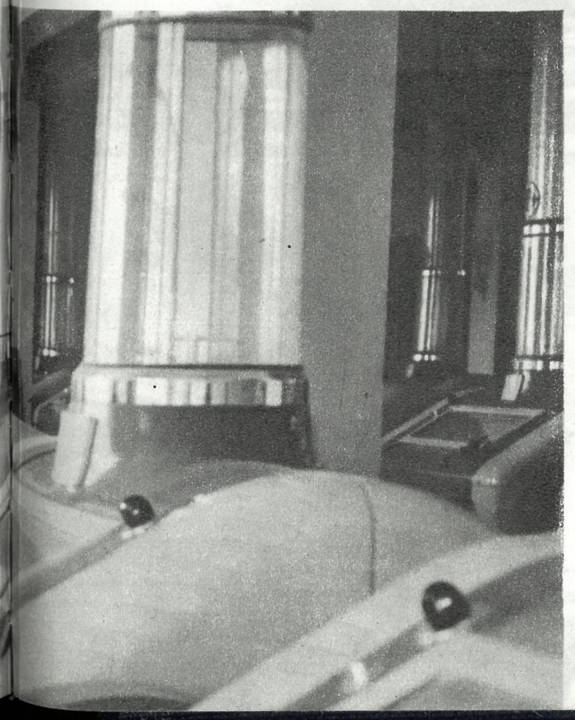
Part of the roller grinder room of the flour workshop





Various confections are mass-produced





Tasty *kuksu* (noodle) produced

Various kinds of bread produced by the mill is very popular with people

No. 13502

STACK 3

Korea Today

6
1979

PER. DIV.
OCT 1979
NYPL